Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,557—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912 2nd Feb.	SALSETTE	6090	MALWA	12000
16th "	MANTUA	11000		
2nd Mar.	SALSETTE	6090		
16th "	ARABIA	8000	MOREA	11000
2nd April.	MOOLTAN	10000	MOLDAVIA	11000
16th "	SALSETTE	6090		
27th "	MANTUA	11000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	MONGOLIA	10000
11th "	SALSETTE	6090		
18th "	ARABIA	8000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGERS STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 8,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers to OSS Clients only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles	Rs. 420 or Rs. 700	Return. Rs. 742 or Rs. 931
To London by Sea	Rs. 523 or Rs. 837	Rs. 793 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of York	7810	....	....	....	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	15 Jan.	7 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	29 "	16 "	13 Mar.	
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 "	23 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Lahore	6875	25 May	18 June	9 July	
City of Paris	9200	16 "	9 "	30 July	
City of Madras					13 Apl.
City of York	5551	8 June	2 July	23 July	
City of Glasgow	7800	18 "	11 "	31 July	
City of Sparta	5413	27 "	21 "	10 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	5590	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5321	29 "	13 "	2 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6525	30 "	22 "	12 "	
New Twin Screw Steamer	8800	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	
City of Lahore	6875	21 "	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	
City of Calcutta	7530	29 "	21 "	11 "	
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	10 Oct.	2 Nov. †	
City of Birmingham	7600	28 "	20 "	12 "	
City of Sparta	5413	5 Oct.	29 "	19 "	
City of Poona	5590	16 "	6 Nov.	26 "	
City of Corinth	5443	23 "	18 "	8 Dec.	
Trafford Hall	5321	31 "	23 "	14 "	
New Twin Screw Steamer	8500	8 Nov.	30 "	21 "	
City of Lahore	6875	20 "	12 Dec.	2 Jan. 13	
City of Benares	6973	30 "	23 "	14 "	
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	3 Jan. 13	24 "	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s. s. City of Vienna, Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Sudan. † 90 days leave run.

FARES*	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
To Marseilles	Rs. 578	Rs. 891	Rs. 429	Rs. 649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,001	459	699
" Liverpool	635	957	462	701

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

* Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.

Dumra ... 1695 Thurs. 1st Feb. 9 a.m. *C. M.
Linga ... 2184 Friday 2nd Feb. 6 a. m. † direct.
Lhasa ... 2184 Mon. 5th Feb. 11 a.m. ‡ via P. D. & O. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebander, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra." 1695 tons, on Thursday, 1st Feb. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Patiala," 2998 tons, on Wednesday 7th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Bareeh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3413 tons, on or about 22nd February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COROMANDEL COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3269 tons on or about 2nd February

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arabian Gulf, Africa, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Rates and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

1st February, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb. 1912
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Feb. "
Semiramis	3999	A. Bliffer	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	A. Bliffer	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Persia	5395	S. Climsk	26th Feb. 1912
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5990	E. Dannecker	27th April "
† Austria	7598	D. Cosulich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Gobol	27th June "

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—			
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500		
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750		
To London via Trieste	" 579	to	644*
To London via Trieste and back	" 903	"	1,038*
Second Class—			
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350		
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525		
To London via Trieste	" 429	to	449†
To London via Trieste and back	" 633	"	723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class—			
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450		
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675		
To London via Trieste	" 529	to	594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 833	"	963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers	Tons	Captains	To sail about
Austria	...7589...	G. Raicich.....	6th Feb. 1912

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

4½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred"
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 4 per do. "
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand"
If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE: 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris),
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Agra, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Kandy, Madras, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai (Bank), Singapore, Sydney, Yokohama.
Akyab, Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Brisbane, Calcutta, Canton, Chefoo, Colombo, Foochow, Fremantle, Hankow, Hongkong, Honolulu, Java, Kobe, Lyons, Manila, Melbourne, Penang, Perth, Saigon, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Ipoh (Perak), F.M.S., Medan Deli (Sumatra), Singapore, Malacca, Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.), Klang (F. M. States), Seremban (F. M. States), Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Saigon.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Hiogo, Osaka, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agents throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz, ... Price Rs. 122·8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6,4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18¼ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view: Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection :—

CLING PEACHES,
GREEN GAGE PLUMS,
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES,
APRICOTS,
BLACKBERRIES,
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 percase.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

BANKS.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	"	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	"	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	... Yen.	48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	... "	30,000,000
Reserve Funds...	... "	17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tieh-ling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 3.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nowara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do. HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months as term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.

61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Re. 1-8 each.
CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.
CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.
RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8,
FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression. Re. 1-0 bottle.
CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overstoutness. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Re. 3.
GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Re. 3.
SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Re. 2.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Tonic Pills and various other preparations.

RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.

Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.

THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.

Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

GRUEYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA and DUTCH CHEESE, always in Stock.

The House in India for MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES.

PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the best Firms in France, Germany and Italy.

Well matured GREEK WINES and BRANDY, from a First Class distillery and also First Class ITALIAN and FRENCH WINES.

Our speciality, GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a first class table Wine, at only Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

LONG LIVE THE KING

AND EVERY ONE who takes

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS.

because Fever, Ague, and Influenza have no terrors or power against these certain cures. They have been proved by time and use.

Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA INSURANCE CORPN. LTD.

LIFE & FIRE.

CAPITAL RS. 75,00,000

WORLD-WIDE AND UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES.

Assurances effected on most approved plans and favorable rates Prompt settlement of claims.

For full particulars and Prospectus Apply to JAMSEDJI TEMULJI & Co.,

Agents Wanted. Chief Representatives.

ADDRESS :—Henshaw Buildings, 9 BANK STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THERE will be no RACES at Mahalaxmi on SATURDAY next, the 3rd February. The next Meeting will be on SATURDAY, 10th February, 1912.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Bombay, 30th January, 1912.

NOTICE.

ON behalf of Messrs. RAMNARAYEN HARSANDRAI and BHAIDAS NAROTTUMDAS, the Surviving Trustees of the Composition Deed of the firm of Messrs. SADASUKH BUCHRAJ, dated the 14th day of May, 1896. Notice is hereby given that all those creditors of the said firm who have signed the Composition Deed and proved their debts and claimed the dividends payable to them under the said Composition Deed have been paid dividends at the rate of three annas in the rupee and that pursuant to the agreement on the part of all such creditors as aforesaid contained in the receipts for the dividends passed by them to the Trustees to the effect that they will not claim any further dividends and will have no objection whatsoever to the Trustees paying over to Mr. Baijnath Sadasukh the whole of the balance remaining in their hands after paying dividends at 3 annas in the Rupee, the said Trustees will, on the 18th day of February, 1912, hand over to the said Baijnath Sadasukh, all monies now remaining in their hands after paying such dividends.—Dated this 30th day of January, 1912.

MALVI HIRALAL MODY & RANCHODDAS,
Solicitors High Court.

SEALED TENDERS for HOSPITAL SUPPLIES required for Civil Medical Institutions, in Bombay, Thana and Poona, during 1912-13, will be received by the Undersigned upto 1 p.m. (Standard Time), on MONDAY, the 12th February, 1912.

The Physician in charge St. George's Hospital, Bombay, and the Civil Surgeon, Thana, will also receive them upto the same date and hour.

Tender forms and all particulars regarding them can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2, from the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, Poona, the Physician in charge St. George's Hospital, Bombay, and the Civil Surgeon, Thana.

By Order,
J. L. LUNHAM, M.B., Capt., I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay.

Office of the Surgeon General with Government of Bombay.
Poona, 30th January, 1912.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

UNDER Rule 5 of the HOUSE TAX RULES. Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Book for the year 1912-13 of all Buildings liable to taxation is now ready and may be inspected at the Municipal Office, Bandra, during office hours, on any working day.

All complaints against the assessment must be made in writing to the Finance Committee, and addressed to the Chief Officer, on or before 15th March, 1912.

R. N. SAMANT,
Ag. Chief Officer,
For Chairman Finance Committee,
Bandra Municipality.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY, will hold his PRIMARY VISITATION, in the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 12th day of February, 1912, at 12 noon, and all the Chaplains and other clergy of the Church of England within the Diocese of Bombay, are hereby cited to appear before the Lord Bishop at the time and place aforesaid.

A. KIRKE SMITH,
Acting Registrar of the Diocese of Bombay.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 29th February, 1912, at 6-30 P.M.

G. ALLAN WILLIAMS,
Hony. Secretary.

Bombay, 27th January, 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL, OIL KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS MAKING, OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING INCLUDING CASTOR, COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS, LINSEED OILS, DOUBLE BOILED AND RAW, AND WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February, 1912, for the supply of the above stores, during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1912.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of rupees one thousand, should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, Bombay, 9th January, 1912.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.

THE DIRECTORS of the above Company have decided to issue 2,400 DEBENTURES of Rs. 500 each (Rs. 12 lacs), bearing interest at the Rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on the security of the Land, Buildings, Machinery and Plant of the Company.

Interest payable half yearly on the 5th March and the 5th September, in each year.

The Debentures are redeemable on the 1st March, 1932.

The whole issue has been underwritten free of charge and the Debentures are now offered to the public at par.

Debentures will be issued as on the 1st March, 1912, from which date interest will accrue.

Applications for Debentures should be made on or before the 1st March, 1912, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3, Wallace Street, and interest in the meantime at 5 per cent per annum will be allowed upon all sums paid in respect of such Debentures before that date.

Forms of application can be had at the Registered Office of the Company.

For the Bombay Company Limited,
M. F. REID,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
The Vishnu Cotton Mill, Ltd.

Dated the 22nd January, 1912.

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 1st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY, 22ND JANUARY, 1912.

To
NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS Esq.,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,—

We, the Undersigned Citizens of Bombay, beg to request you to CONVENE A PUBLIC MEETING, at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, February 3rd, 1912, at 5-30 (S. T.), in order to give expression to our profound sense of gratification at the beneficent results of the Royal Visit.

We beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants.

Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	Pherozeshah M. Mehta
Dinshaw Petit	Currimbhoy Ebrahim
Cowasjee Jehangir	Sassoon David
H. E. E. Procter	Bhalchandra Krishna
Vithaldas D. Thackersey	D. J. Tata
Ibrahim Rahimtoola	Lalubhoy Samaldas
J. Begbie	S. B. Broacha
C. H. Armstrong	Ratan Tata
H. R. Greaves	Manmohandas Ramji
W. Graham	D. Machichan
Stanley Reid	Vissonji Khimji
Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit	G. C. Plinston
F. F. Gordon	Temulji Bhicaji Nariman
Amiroodin Tyabji	H. A. Wadia
M. A. Jinnah	Jaffer Rahimtoola
Gocouldas K. Parekh	Chimanlal H. Setalvad
G. Owen Dunn	Adamjee Peerbhoy
Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim	C. M. Talyerkhan
Phirozsha Bomanji Petit	D. E. Wacha
Jehangir B. Petit	Joseph Baptista
Jagmohandas Varjivandas	Dhunjibhoy B. Petit
B. P. Masani	Rustomji Byramji Jijeebhoy
T. M. Kajiji	Byramji R. B. Jeejeebhoy
Hormusji Muncherjee Cama	Merwanji Muncherjee Cama
Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy	Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar
D. F. Leao	J. L. Britto
Daji Abaji Khare	K. E. Dadachanji
Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhis	T. W. Birkett
Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy	James MacDonald
Pherozo C. Sethna	Sorabji Edulji Warden
Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy	Salebhoy K. Barodawalla
Chunilal V. Mehta	C. Jehangir (Jnr.)
D. N. Wadia	Mahomedali Adamji Peerbhoy
Kaji Mahomed Ali Murphay	Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy.
G. B. Prabhaker	D. G. Padhye
Jehangir B. Murzban	N. V. Mandlik
N. N. Katrak	Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy.
Abdul Satar A. Gaya	Jivanji Jamsetji Modi
Premji Gokuldas	A. G. Dovay
G. Currimbhoy	Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholker
Moreshwar Chintaman Javle	S. S. Batliwala
N. J. Gamudia	Dhakjee Cassinathjee
Accacio G. Viegas	Tribhowandas Varjivandas
Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia	D. A. D'Monte
Ratansha T. Nariman.	Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandeker
Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri	Dinsha Bomanji Pestonji Master
Haji Yoosof H. E. Sobani	Jas. A. D. McBain
Elappa Balaram	Jaffer Joosab
Sheriff D. Kanji	Shantaram Vithal
Manordas T. Varjivandas	Nanu N. Kothare
Vassanji Tricumji Mulji	Kaliandas Keshavdas
J. S. Wardlaw Milne	E. F. Underwood
Damodhar G. Sukhadwala	J. D. Wadia
Karmali Peerbhoy	P. Dhargalker
Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji	J. A. Turner
James W. Mackison	B. D. Banaji
Ardeser Framji	Dinshaw J. Vakil
Framji C. Vakil	B. S. Navalker
M. V. Bhat	Nilkanth Atmaram
M. R. Dhanadher	F. X. Furtado
Raoji V. J. Shunkersett	E. D'Souza
A. S. Pereira	Raghunandan N. Kothare
D. S. Kothare	A. V. Velker
K. R. Koregaoker	D. M. Khandwala
V. H. Pradhan	R. M. Birdy

and others.

IN accordance with the above requisition, I hereby CALL A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay, in the TOWN HALL on SATURDAY, the 3rd February, 1912, at 5-30 p. m. (S.T.)

NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 30th January, 1912.

No. 9115-1 (A. G.-5.)
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

RECRUITING NATIVE ARMY.

THE SERVICES of PENSIONED and discharged sepoys of the Indian Army, REQUIRED for EMPLOYMENT in civil capacities, may be obtained on application to:—

(i) The Recruiting Officers in charge of the following districts:—

Peshawar for Pathans. Rawalpindi for Punjabi Musalmans. Jullunder for Sikhs. Jullundur (Dharmsala from 15th April to 15th October) for Dogras. Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Musalmans. Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Musalmans. Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Musalmans.

(ii) The Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places abovementioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of employment, and place at which it is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, *e.g.*, Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

H. N. YOUNG, Captain,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 23rd January 1912.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A NEW THROUGH ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

FROM the 1st of January, 1912, the Northern Express will run from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via Ratlam, Mutter, Delhi, Bhatinda, Feerozpur Lahore and Rawalpindi to the following timings:—

DOWN JOURNEY.	UP JOURNEY.
Bombay ...Dep. 9-30 p.m.	Peshawar...Dep. 7-55 a.m.
Peshawar...Arr. 10-25 p.m.	Bombay.....Arr. 8-20 a.m.

	Hours occupied on journey. H.	M.
Bombay to Delhi ...	27	30
" " Meerut ...	29	5
" " Saharanpur ...	30	59
" " Umballa ...	32	24
" " Bareilly ...	32	35
" " Bhatinda ...	33	21
" " Ludhiana ...	34	51
" " Ferozepore ...	34	53
" " Lahore ...	36	50
" " Kathgodam ...	37	30
" " Amritsar ...	37	59
" " Rawalpindi ...	44	31
" " Peshawar ...	48	55

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, February 14th, 1912, at 3 P.M. (S. T.), for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the audited accounts of the Bank, for the year ended 31st December, 1911.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves and Mr. R. Barlow, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank, will be CLOSED from Monday, the 12th February to Wednesday, the 28th February, 1912, both days inclusive.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Bombay, Jan. 31st, 1912.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that upon the conclusion of the Proceedings of the Ordinary General Meeting to be held on February 14th, 1912, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India, Limited, will be held when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed.

RESOLUTION.

"That Article 96 of the Articles of Association of the Bank of India, Limited be deleted and that "the following article be substituted therefore "namely:—

"The Directors shall not have power unless expressly authorised in that behalf by a Resolution "of the Shareholders in General Meeting to engage in or enter into operations in Foreign "Exchange."

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting to be subsequently convened.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Bombay, January 31st, 1912.

I AM not responsible for any debts contracted by my son EBRAHIM HAJI AHMED and any person who deals with him will do so at his own risk.

H. AHMED HASSUM,
121, Abdul Rahman Street,
4th January, 1912.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

WANTED, end of February, as WARD SISTER, fully trained Nurse. Must have had experience in training Probationer Nurses.

Salary Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 100 per mensem with board, Uniform, &c. For particulars apply to LADY SUPT., St. George's Hospital, before 20th February.

TO BE LET.

"SOMERSET LODGE," Breach Candy, opposite the Swimming Bath, Double storied BUNGALOW, facing the sea, with six rooms and large verandahs. Good stable and Motor accommodation. Please apply to

MR. A. MORITZ.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

SALE OF TWO VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Modikhana Street within the Fort of Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 1143 of 1903.

Purshotum Gopaldas ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
1. Sunderdas Gopaldas and
2. Jamnabai widow of Gopaldas Raghavi... ... ...Defendants.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of February, 1912, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 5 p. m. (S. T.) by order of R. D. Sethna Esqr., the Receiver in the above suit the right title and interest therein of the plaintiff and the defendants abovenamed in the two undermentioned properties belonging to them. The said properties will be sold in two separate lots.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 1664 square yards, or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 695, New No. 5875, Old Survey No. 1071 and New Survey No. 1 & 2-8590 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2076 and Street Nos. 198-200 and all which premises are situate at and on the west side of the Modikhana Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the north by the property of Soonderdas Virjee on or towards the south formerly by the property belonging to Parpia Pardhan but now that of Gopaldas Raghavji on or towards the east by the said Modikhana Street and on or towards the west by the house of Haridas Premji and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Gopaldas Raghavji.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 164 2-3 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 107, New No. 870, Old Survey No. 1071 and New Survey No. 1 and 2-8590 together with the messuage, tenement or stable standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2075 and Street No. 196 and all which premises are situate at and on the West side of the Modikhana Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the North formerly by the house of Bhagwandas Raghunathdas but since of Sunderdas Morarji and now of Gopaldas Raghavji on or towards the South by the house of Dwarkadas Damodardas on or towards the East by the Modikhana Street and or towards the West formerly by the house of Ookerda Doongersey but now of Ratansi Meolji and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Gopaldas Raghavji.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Shroff Dinsha and Dhanamji, Attorneys for the Receiver at their Office No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort.

Mr. R. D. Sethna will accept and consider private offers for the sale of the said properties a week before the sale and will deal with the same as he thinks best.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 CASES HURRICANE LANTERNS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st February, 1912, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

W. W. 431 C. C. 1-20—20 cases hurricane lanterns.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st February, 1912.

AMUSEMENTS.

EDWARDES THEATRE,
KALBADEVI ROAD,
OPPOSITE CHINOY BROS.

THE ASIATIC CINEMATOGRAPH COMPANY
WILL GIVE 3 PERFORMANCES DAILY
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.
ALL THE LATEST
CINEMATOGRAPH
Plays from London by every Mail.
PROGRAMME TO-DAY INCLUDES.
AN ARTIC VOYAGE
An Extremely interesting film from the Far North
A ROYAL ROMANCE
A pathetic drama, Colored throughout
HAVE IT OUT
A really funny Comic causing laughter and merriment from start to finish.
THE BLOTTED BRAND
Picture of American Cowboy including a thrilling ride across the plains.
SOCIABLE DOMESTICS
A Screaming farce.
THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
Consisting of topical events from all over the world.
ALL STAR FILMS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Tea and Cake or aerated waters will be provided FREE OF CHARGE at the first two performances only.
PRICES AS USUAL.
All circle and Stall are Separate Tip up Seats made in England.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
THE THRILLING FILM DRAMA
CELL NO. 13
see the fight in the MADMAN'S CELL
and
A SPECIAL PROGRAMME OF POPULAR PICTURES.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR LOVERS OF ART.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Oil Paintings, Water Colours, Engravings etc.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 1st instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, next door to Messrs. King and Co., one lot of very valuable historical and classical oil paintings, water colours, engravings, etchings, photogravure, chromos facsimile reproductions etc. etc., by eminent artists in rich frames.

The above pictures are very strongly recommended to lovers of arts and also to persons who have to furnish their palaces and bungalows artistically.

Catalogues are published and the pictures are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Condemned, Old and Unserviceable Stores.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel, a quantity of condemned, old and unserviceable stores such as empty sand jars, varnish tins, and kerosine oil tins, paint cans, baskets, bath tubs, mortarpans, commode pans, lamps of sorts, lamps street with brackets, iron drums 5 and 10 gallons, tin lining, cast iron weights, iron hands, hoop iron, coir mattresses, gunny bags, tarpaulins, hand barrows, furniture, empty cement casks, chimneys, crates, empty wooden casks, iron cots, glass scrap, bellows leather, manilla ropes, empty packing cases, W. I. oil tank, rubber scrap, old files, indiarubber cuttings, cloth cuttings, fitters, leather scrap and cuttings, zinc lining, leather hose pipes, canvas pipes, gas pipes, copper and brass utensils, brass bells, brass coppings, iron kettles, screw augers, wooden boxes, glass cases, American clocks, pulleys with rubber tyres, vacuum brake pipes, German silver mountings, forks and spoons, apothecary's scale with weights, canvas and leather cash bags, enamelled iron utensils, table, and hurricane lamps, copying presses, cotton suites, typewriters, books, punkhas, umbrellas, saws of sizes, saws hand endless for cutting hardwood, double action brass hindes, galvanized iron nails, brass and iron screws wood, American buffaloes hides, old records, iron hoop, steel double swear-flat etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st February, 1912.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

ASK FOR
SUTTON CARDEN'S
LONDON OLD TOM GIN,
"SOFT AS CREAM,"
Guaranteed absolutely Pure.
SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT MODY & CO.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
MESSRS. DANISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

AUSTIN MOTOR CAR.—The Car that has come to stay. It is a recognized public utility, and as indispensable as the Telephone or a Sewing Machine. Call and let us explain its merits. Lists free from the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '90 to '52 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

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SECOND EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMPAY.
1909.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued	...6,650 for	£. 2,345,731
New Premiums (1910)	...	„ 109,674
Annual Income	...	„ 1,451,086
Assets	...	„ 10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		„ 26,765,113
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910	... ...	£ 442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Diseases from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel; Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Princes Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.

A BONUS
has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries.
KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

Under the Patronage of
H.I.M. THE KING-EMPEROR.
THURSDAY, 1st February, 1912.
The Exhibition will definitely close in a few days.
Do not delay or the opportunity will have passed away.

TO-DAY, SPECIAL CONCESSION.
HIMALAYAN MOUNTAIN RLY.
2nd Journey 4 Annas.
Passengers by the Mountain Railway to-day who wish to enjoy a second journey will pay only 4 annas instead of 8 annas as usual.
FORWARD ENGAGEMENTS.

SATURDAY, 3rd February.
OUR SECOND GREAT CARNIVAL.
Procession of decorated carriages, Spectacular Dancing, Fancy Dress Dance.
Sets of Lancers by groups representing Chessmen, Playing Cards, Willow Pattern, etc., etc.
The first and only time in Bombay—
PRIZES! PRIZES!! PRIZES!!!
For the best Decorated and Illuminated carriage of any kind or pattern, value Rs. 100.
Second Prize ... ... Rs. 25.
For the best spectacular set of Lancers in Fancy Dress, value Rs. 150.
Second Prize Value ... *Rs. 50.*
For the most novel and amusing Individual Fancy Dress worn On SATURDAY EVENING (Lady or Gentleman). Rs. 50.
Admission to Stadium 8 Annas.
Fancy Dress Free.

SUNDAY, 4th February. From 4 p. m.
GRAND WRESTLING DISPLAY.
GAMUN BALIWALA LABHU LOHAR
and MANY FAMOUS CHAMPIONS.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, JAN. 30.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 31.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	77 7-16	1-8	
3 do. Rentes ...	95 1-4	1-4	
3 per cent. Sterling Loan...	93 3-4		unchgd
do. Govt. securities...	84 5-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	2d 13-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	26 11-16	1-8	
do. in New York ...	58 1-4	1-8	
Exchange on London at 4 m/s.	25/24		1-2
do. at Berlin...	20/51		1-2
do. at New York ...	4·87 1-2	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight.	21st Sept 3 2-8		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 1-4		unchgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	¼		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	¼		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 5-8		unchgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	3 5-8		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Buyers satisfied.
PORT SAID, January 31.
The P and O steamer "India" has shipped £100,300 of gold for India.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Steady. Fair demand.
Futures ... steady.
Manchester ... Steady with a fair demand.
Total Sales ... 10,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export 1,000 "
Imports ... 49,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 5·57+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 1-4 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May	May-June.
5·33 —02	5·33 —02	5·35 —02	5·33 —01	5·40 —02
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
5·41 —02	5·41 —33	5·40 —02	5·37 —01	

New York official noon call March 9·42; May 9·53
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 9·71; May 9·83.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 72,000
Receipts at " last year ... 48,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 22,000
Exports to Continent ... 32,000
Spot Cotton— ... 9·65 unchgd

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·48 +05
Futures—Month of May 9·61+04
} Declined on foreign selling and advanced on spinners reported to be bidding more freely.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 9 3-4—1-16
Futures month of Mar. ... 9·76 unchgd
Futures month of May ... 9·85+01
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.
Liverpool, Jan. 30.
Tone Dhootlies ... Firm but quieter.
Tone Shirtings ... Do. Do.
Weft American "54" ... 10 1-4
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 16+1-4
Tone Cloths ... Strong, considerable business being done at firm rates.
Tone Yarns ... Firm. Fair business.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 10 1-3 unchgd
Twist. "36" ... 9 1-4+3-16
Twist "42" ... 10 7-8+1-4
Twist American "60" ... 13 5-8+1-8
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 15 1-2 unchgd
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 19 1-2 unchgd
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 9 3-4+1-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... ... 9 3-4+1-8
F. G. F. Timevelly c i f Liverpool 5 1-4 +1-8
Buyers or Sellers ... Nominal
Months ... ... March-April

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... 29 unchgd—Sellers
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull.
Wheat White Karachi ... 29 +3-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi 27 3-4
Do Months—Jan.—London—Nominal.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...27 1-2 unchgd—Sellers.
Do. Month—Jan.-Feb.—Firmer.
Barletta Buono 64 1-2lbs ...3 1-4 unchgd—Sellers.
Do. Months—Feb—Firmer.
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian 27 3-8+1-8
Do Months ... ... Jan.-Feb.—Done.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...59 3-8
Do. Months— ...Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Yellow Gujaras, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 53
Do. Months— ...Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...45 3-4—3-4
Do. Months—Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...67 3-4 —1-4
Do. Months—Feb-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...61 1-4—3-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-15-6 —Jan.-Feb.—Hull—Sellers Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ...14 1-8 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4-7—3-4 Jan.—Value—Quiet.
METALS—
Copper Brasiers ... £ 73—1-4
Yellow Metal ... d 6 1-2—1-16
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 61 11-16
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 18 7 1-2—4 1-2
Do. Months of Shipment... Feb.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Steady.—Prices nominal.—Very little business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 5-2—1 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... Feb.
Tone—Flat—Closes rather steadier.
B A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... Yesterday 20 0 3-4 to-day 20.
Months of Shipments ... Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet—Prices slightly easier.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...16 4 1-2+1 1-2
Month of Shipments ... Feb.
Tone—steady.
JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta ....
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ....
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta ....
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ....
Tone—Unchanged, steady; fair demand.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [31ST JAN. 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 29th Jan., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway ...	25	29,222
B B and C I Railway ...	37	44,249

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-8d. T. T., 1s. 4 5-32d. on Demand, and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little business doing to-day, the Banks having closed early owing to Council Bills allotments, to-day being Wednesday. Far Eastern rates are steadier.
We quote :—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-8d.
Demand Drafts ...1s. 4 5-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 1-4d. April
Do. do Francs ...172
Do. do Marks ...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...142 1-4
Shanghai " ...192
Japan " ...149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 95 3-4 for Cash and the 1st Settlement and 95 7-8 for the 2nd Settlement, and remained steady most of the day, closing 1-16 lower for the two first positions as under.
We quote :—
Cash ... ...Rs. 95 11 0
1st Settlement ... " 95 11 0
2nd " ... " 95 11 0 Sellers

BULLION :—
In London yesterday ready Silver closed 1-16 higher at 26 13-16, and for delivery in two months the rate was 1-8 higher at 26 11-16. New York was 1-8 up at 58 1-4. The local market has been very steady and a moderate business has been done. Closing rates are as under. Bar Gold is steady.
We quote :—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs 23 15 0
Australian " ... " 23 15 0
Sovereigns " ... " 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ... " 67 8 0
" 1st Settlement ... " 67 8 0
" 2nd Settlement ... " 67 12 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
There was again little change advised from the other side. The tone of the local market on opening was quiet and prices were slightly easier, good Broach being Rs. 267-68. Little business was done during the early part of the day, and at Colaba good Broach touched Rs. 267, but at the close prices are slightly steadier as under.
The demand for ready cotton has been moderate, and is chiefly confined to fine red-leaf lots, the selection of which is difficult. Prices for such cotton are steady, but inferior cotton is easier, and the enquiry is limited.
QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.			
Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	276	March
Good M G Broach ...	... "	268	"
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat ...	"	266	"
Fine M G Nagpur ...	... "	264	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...	... "	260	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	"	257-58	"
Fine M G Khandeish ...	"	248	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	230	"
Fine M G Bengal ...	"	240	"
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	"	231	"

LIVERPOOL OPENED :—
Opening Tone ... ... Quiet, steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 39,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
5·34	5·34	5·36
+01	+01	+01
Apl-May.	May-June	June-July.
5·39	5·41	5·42
+01	+01	+01
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·42	5·41	5·38
+01	+01	+01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is easier and prices are giving way in sympathy with the decline at Home.
Ready ... Rs. 12 13 0 B T
April-May ... " 11 10 3 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is easier. We Quote—
Brown Delhi A.-M. ... Rs. 8 0 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ... " 8 6 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 53 0 0
Ready White Gulburga ... " 55 8 0
Red Jubbulpore ... " 51 0 0
Black Kutni ... " 46 8 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... " 58 0 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 11 0 0 B. T.
Forward ... ... Rs. 11 4 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 35 0 0
Forward ... " 7 1 0 B.T.

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready. ... ... Rs 25 12 0

GROUNDNUTS —
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Bold... ... ... Rs. 42 4 0

MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Quiet.
Ready ... Rs. 7 0 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—
The market is steady. We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 3 6 R. T.
" Delhi A.-M. ... " 5 6 0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	...	1,765
Bank of India ...	...	...	66 1-2
Eastern Bank ...	...	...	80
Indian Specie ...	...	...	51

MILLS.

David ...	...	...	411 1-4
Kohinoor ...	...	...	727 1-2
Manockji Petit ...	...	...	2,630
New City Mill ...	...	...	315
Standard ...	...	...	1,122 1-2

PRESS.

Volkart United Press ...	...	...	650

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay S. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...			149
Bombay S. S. & T. C. Preference...			178
Colaba Land and Mill ...	...	...	1,245
Bhivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...			17

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley ...	...	...	512 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. *yesterday*:—

Cotton ...	...	...	31,590 bales
Wheat ...	...	...	15,916 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	1,685 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	925 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	9,680 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	172 "
Groundnuts...	...	...	18,421 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	13,109 "
Rice ...	...	...	9,013 "
Myrabolams ...	...	...	8,697 "
Cottonseed ...	...	...	45,888 "
Mowraseed ...	...	...	Nil
Gram ...	...	...	2,051 "
Jowar ...	...	...	3,775 "
Maize ...	...	...	3,602 "

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 29th January.
The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—
Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 ... £ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 27th Jan. 1912, by Council Bills... a £19,852,210
Remitted in excess of Budget Estimate £ 2,693,910
a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to the accounts of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY.
Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th Nov. 1911 ... ...Rs. 1,05,855
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 758
Total earnings from 1st July to 30th Nov. 1911 ... ...Rs. 3,99,169
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 68,726

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.
Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th Nov. 1911 ... ...Rs. 23,334
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 110
Total earnings from 1st July to 30th Nov. 1911 ... ...Rs. 1,16,194
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 3,171

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.
Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th Nov. 1911 ... ...Rs. 11,760
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 264
Total earnings from 1st July to 30th Nov. 1911 ... ...Rs. 47,538
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 1,396

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.
Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 20th Jan. 1912 ...Rs. 9,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 1,657
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 20th Jan., 1912 ... ...Rs. 21,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 4,072

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay, 1st February.
31. Duties.—Orderly Sergeants for the week ending Sunday, 4th Feb.
No 1 Company Sergt H. E. Gubbins.
No 2 Company Sergt H. S. Graveston.
34. Parades.—Saturday, 3rd February 1912.
No 1 and 2 Companies, Gun Drill and Fire Discipline at Mahaluxmi battery.
All members are especially requested to attend this parade.
Parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p. m.
Train will leave Colaba at 4-40 and Church Gate at 4-45 p. m. Cyclists proceed direct to the Battery.
Dress :—Khaki and Helmets.
35. Parades—Sunday 4th Feb. 1912 :—
No 1 and 2 Companies Training Instructional Practice from Mahaluxmi battery. Each Company will fire a series of 12 Rounds. Parade at Mahaluxmi Battery at 9-30 p. m. Train will leave Colaba at 8-35 a. m. and Church Gate at 8-40 a. m. Cyclists proceed direct to the Battery.
The B C No 1 Company will Report "Ready for Action" by 10 a.m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
Light refreshments will be provided.
E. P. GUDLIP, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Camp Santa Cruz, 1st February.
110. Inspection Parade.—It is notified for information that the Annual Inspection will take place in Camp on Saturday next, the 3rd instant at 4-30 p.m.
Dress.—Uniform, drill order.
(1) Every member who is not on leave is required by regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.
(2) The Commanding Officer trusts that Officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available member of their Coy. to attend this parade.
Train.—The Railway authorities have made arrangement to provide a special train leaving Colaba at the following timings and Volunteers must not travel by any other local trains except this :—

Timings.			H.	M.
Colaba ...	...	Dep.	15	23
Church Gate ...	...	"	15	28
Marine Lines ...	...	"	15	31
Charni Road ...	...	"	15	35
Grant Road ...	...	"	15	39
Dadar ...	...	"	15	51
Mahim ...	...	"	15	56
Bandra ...	...	"	16	0
Santa Cruz ...	...	Arr.	16	5

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU
The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 55 years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.
CANTLAY—BEWLEY—January 16, at Munnar Church, James Hampton, third son of James Cantlay, to Margaret Emily, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Bewley, of Fullerssal Estate, High Range, Travancore.

DEATH.
WEST—January 17, at 8, Osborne Road, Bangalore, of malarial fever, Arthur Horatio Sackville-West, late Manager of Palakarry Estate, Sidapur, S Coorg.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.
Meeting of the Motor and Auto-cycle Club, Apollo Hotel 6 p.m.
Lecture on "Home Nursing" by Major Novis, 5-30 p.m. Y. W. C. A. Wellington Lines.
Asiatic Cinamatograph, Edwardes Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, 5-30 to 6-30; 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.
Exhibition Cinematograph, continuous performances.
Skating Rink. Practice session 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.; night session (Saturday) 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

MAXIM : The man who has not the courage to acknowledge his own mistakes, makes a poor impression when he reproaches a subordinate for the same thing.—"San Francisco Daily Journal.'

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.
The P. and O. Company's s.s. "China," with the *English mails of the 19th instant, left Aden,* at 10 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.
The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m., on Saturday.

REPORTED THEFT.—A report is made to the police, that Tribhoven Dayal, a Hindu broker, that he lost the key of his safe from the pocket of his jacket and subsequently *lost seventy-five pearls* valued at Rs. 600, and a currency note for Rs. 100 from the safe, which was kept in his room at Doka gully.

CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—A public meeting, under the auspices of the "Women's Christain Temperance Union," will be held in the Prathna Samaj Hall, Girgaum, at 6 p.m. (S.T.), to-day, when Mrs. Denning, National President of the W.C.T.U., will give an address, and Sir Narayanrao Chandarvarkar will preside.

HOME NURSING.—Something that every young girl and married woman should know, is how to take intelligent care of those who are sick. There are to be two excellent courses held at the Y.W.C.A. during the next few weeks. Home nursing lectures will be delivered by Major Novis, I.M.S. on Thursday afternoons, and Invalid Cookery demonstrations will be given by Miss Sawtell on Tuesdays during February. The courses will be most helpful and instructive and are open to all young women in the City. Such an opportunity should not be missed.

BAND AT THE PRINCES GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	Through Bolts and Bars ... Urbach
Overture	Stradella ... Flotow
Intermezzo	Love's dream after the Ball ... Czibulka
Romance	Musica Proibita ... Gastaldon
Grand Selection	Il Trovatore No 2 ... Verdi
Valse	Souis ... Zulueta
Selection	The Girl in the Train ... Leo Fall
A Summer Idyll	Clover Blossoms ... Batten

NEW FIRM OF PARSEE SOLICITORS.—Mr. Byramjee Nasarvanjee Forbes, solicitor, has started in business as a solicitor under the name of 'Forbes and Co.' He is a son of Mr. Nasarvanjee Byramjee Forbes, one of the oldest managing clerks in Bombay. Mr. Nasarvanjee was with Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop and their successors, Messrs Craigie, Lynch and Owen, for about twenty-three years. Subsequently he was private secretary to the late Sir Dinshaw Petit, and subsequently in the firm of Messrs Bicknell Merwanji and Romer, solicitors, also for about twenty-three years. He has now joined his son's firm.

FAREWELL ADDRESS.—A farewell address, contained in a silver casket, has been given to Dr. V. S. Sanzgiri, by the senior students of the Grant Medical College on his retirement from duty as the Hon. Surgeon of J. J. Hospital, Lieut.-Colonel Child presided at the ceremony. The address recalled the fact that Dr. Sanzgiri had most worthily represented them at at the College Gymkhana and cricket-field. They would long remember the "Indian Jessop" and they wished him all success in future. Dr. Sanzgiri thanked the students for the address and the valuable silver casket accompanying it. He thanked them for the reference to his father and gracefully acknowledged the encouragement and help he had received from Colonels Dimmock, Childe and Street, the enthusiastic support given by the students themselves and the ready co-operation and cheerful disposition of the nurses and hospital staff, to all of which he owed what little success he had attained.

BAND PERFORMANCES AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Since the 12th October 1910, the experiment of charging a small fee once a fortnight, on Wednesdays, when there is a band performance in the evening, for the benefit of such people who desire to enjoy the gardens when not too much crowded, has been tried and found successful. Days such as Wednesday, when people have to attend to their business until late in the afternoon, however, have deen found inconvenient to the majority of persons and the Municipal Corporation have approved the proposal to change the day from Wednesday to Saturday, so that, in future, there will usually be a band performance in the gardens every Saturday. Two Saturdays in the month the gardens will be open to the public free of charge, and the usual fee will be charged for admission on the two alternate Saturdays when there will be a band performance in the evening. The first performance, with admission fee, will take place on Saturday next. A list of Saturdays on which admission fees will be charged will be kept at the garden turnstile gate for the information of the public.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday :—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total ...	nil.	1
Same date last year ...	10	6
Total mortality from all causes ...	89	
Same date last year ...	119	

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Caught alive	Found dead	Infected.
1,049	805	27

Sir John Hewett will present the King Emperor's All India Ambulance Challenge Shields and the St. John Ambulance Brigade Cup to the successful competitors on the afternoon of the 17th February.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

A DRUNKEN BRAWL.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. M. B. Tyebji, Sessions Judge of Broach, who convicted Hiro Lunjo of the murder of his younger brother, Rangji, and sentenced him to transportation for life.
Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the accused; the Government Pleader was for the Crown.
It appeared that there was ill-feeling between the brothers in connection with the deceased's claim to the post of patel of their village. In May 1910, Rangji made a complaint that the accused and others, who desired to officiate as patel, had been harassing him. On the day on which the deceased was given the fatal blows, he and the accused were drinking liquor at a liquor-shop in the afternoon. The two brothers began to abuse each other and an altercation ensued.
The Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the assessors, convicted the accused and sentenced him as above stated.
On consideration of the whole case their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The First Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court for the current year will be held on Friday morning. Six cases have been committed for trial up to now, including one murder case and one case of fraud in respect of diamond jewellery. The other cases are of minor offences, including a case of counterfeiting the King's coin. The Sessions will be presided over by Justice Sir Dinshaw Davar.

POLICE COURTS.

THE KUMAR'S BRACELET CASE.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before *Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third* Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Chunilal D. Saraya, managing Director of the Indian Specie Bank, appeared *to answer the charge of criminal breach of* trust in respect of a pair of diamond bracelet preferred against him by Kumar Shri Mansur Kachar.
Mr. Velinkar, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. *Fereirs, Solicitor,* appeared *for the defence.*
The complainant applied to the magistrate to *give him time* to apply to the High Court for a transfer of the case to some other *magistrate's* court.
The magistrate deferred the hearing of the case until the 7th February next, remarking that if by that time the necessary appeal was not made to the High Court his Worship would proceed with the hearing of the charge.

THEFT AT KEMP'S.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Detective Superintendent Sullivan charged A. V. Pereira, a clerk in the employ of Messrs Kemp, & Co., with the theft of sundry articles and medicine.
The store-keeper of Messrs. Kamp, & Co., having missed patent medicines and other articles made a report to the police. and Mr. Sullivan after making inquiries in the matter arrested the accused. The latter, it appeared, was selling the articles at a cheap rate to other dealers in the native bazar. Property worth about Rs. 220 was found in the shop of one Prabhudas, to whom it was sold by the accused.
The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

MYSTERY OF TWO PEARLS.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged Syed Rajudin with having in his possession two pearls valued at Rs. 50, for which he could not render a satisfactory account.
The complaint was that a policeman noticed the accused endeavouring to sell the pearls and challenged him. He said he was a timber merchant and being short of cash to pay his men he wished to sell the pearls. Being urged he failed to verify the statement.
The accused said that he was a quack, and as he had cured a child the old woman who was the mother, but whom he did not know, had given him the pearls.
His Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 30 with the option of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. They were ordered to be proclaimed.

POSSESSING AMMUNITION.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Phirose Hoshung Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Ramjiwan Kaniram, a Marwari was charged with possessing four revolver cartridges without a license.
The complaint was that when the accused arrived at the Dadar Station, a railway police sepoy searched his trunk and the cartridges were found in it.
The defence was that the trunk belonged to his son who died in Hyderabad and he did not know the contents.
The magistrate refused to accept the explanation and convicted and fined the accused Rs. 20.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "China," Feb. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "China", with the English mails of the 19th instant, which is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.
Jones, Mrs W H
Preston, Mr A E
Chase, Mr A A, Mrs and infant
Connell, Mrs Infant and master
Tregear, Mrs, and child
Marshall, Mrs J I
Harris, Miss M
Hastings, Mr A W
Rowlands, Mr W S
Owen, Mr M
Gahan, Mrs F and child
Green, Mr D G
Innes, Mr R M
Pitt, Mr W G and Mrs Hill, Mr J
Shewsaksingh, Mr
Middleton, Mr J

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.
Howard, Mrs
Coombes, Mr E C & Mrs
Heaton, Mr B
Peters, Mr J
Forman, Mr G
Clarke, Mr F G & infant (M Parke) nurse
Talbot, Mrs and Miss
Sprott, Mr W H
Tallon, Miss
Willoughby, Mrs J P
Gibbons, Miss M
Kari, Mr S
Ball, Mr F H
Skelton, Mr J H
Ingles, Mr D
Renstron, Mr and Mrs
Ender, Mr
Loria, Mr
Bucher, Mr R A
Hall, Mrs T
Smith, Mrs G
Egan, Miss M
Winchester, Dr G
Travers, Mr O A
Mc Kwan, Mr T
Tosh, Mr B S
Gros, Mr E T
Laing, Mr J
Kilams, Mr J and Mrs
Mann, Mr E
Mc Gee, Mr
Mitchell, Mr W B

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.
Howard, Mr W

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.
Desai, Mr S
Bhatt, Mr C L N
Kelly, Mr C E and Mrs

LONDON TO KARACHI.
Chamier, Maj W St G Mrs., infnt., and nurse
King, Mr W E

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.
Samtami, Mr B P
Traiger, Mr D
Almond, Mr R L
Mathews, Maj J

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Coal Tenders.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when in the absence of Mr. Phirozs C. Sethna, Chairman of the Committee, Mr. S. M. Edwardes was called to the chair.
Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner submitting tenders for the supply and carting of coal during the ensuing year.
In the Commissioner's letter it was stated that in response to the invitation of tenders (a) for the supply of coal and (b) carting coal during the year 1912-13, four tenders were received for the former from (1) Messrs. Govindji Madhavji and Co; (2) Messrs. W. and A. Graham, and Co; (3) Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co; (4) Mr. J. M. Cursetjee; and three for the latter from the firms mentioned below :—(1) Messrs. Rustomji Ardeshir and Co; (2) Messrs. Hormasji Dhunjibhoy and Co; (3) Messrs. Wasudeo Ramchandra and Co. A letter from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, on the subject together with the tabulated statements marked showing the rates of the several tenderers was forwarded and for the reasons stated in paras. 3 and 4 of the report, the Commissioner said he should be glad of the opinion of the Standing Committee as to whether the supply should be upto the end of the monsoon or for the whole year. Although the rates were high at present, he doubted whether there would be great advantage in giving them for a portion of the year only.
The tenders of Messrs. Govindji Madhavji and Co. at the rate of Rs. 14 per ton for the supply of Equitable Coal Co.'s and—or Bengal Coal Co.'s Dasharghur coal for delivery alongside steamer and of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. at Rs. 14-2 per ton for Ramnagar (Jeherria) screened rubble, ex-railway wagons, Byculla, were advantageous. His only doubt was whether Messrs. Govindji Madhavji and Co. could really undertake to supply Bengal Coal Co.'s coal at the rate mentioned. The Commissioner proposed, however, to accept these tenders, subject to the approval of the Standing Committee.
As regards the Cardiff coal required for the motor wagons (vide para 9 of Mr. Hewett's report) quotations were being invited from Messrs. J. F. Karaka and Co.
Out of the three tenders received for the cartage of coal, that of *Messrs. Hormasji Dhunjibhoy and* Co. was recommended by the Deputy Executive *Engineer, and the Commissioner* proposed to accept it.
The following were the paragraphs in the Deputy Executive Engineer : "It is unfortunate that owing to the shortage of trucks on the Railways serving the Bengal coal-fields and the recent advance in *freight between Calcutta and Bombay there has been* a considerable advance in the rates for Indian coal since the commencement of the month and shortage *of coal, which has resulted in there being much less* competition than usual for our requirements. In the case of English coal the impending colliery strike has cut off all supplies and no quotation has been received.
"It seems unlikely under present circumstances that there will be any reduction in the rates for Indian coal before the next monsoon. The probabilities are, if anything, the other way and it is not therefore advisable to defer the purchase of our requirements up to the end of the monsoon in the hope of securing lower rates. The question as to whether the deliveries for September onwards should be secured now is a more open one and I would prefer that it should be left to the Standing Committee to decide."
It was resolved to approve of the tenders of Messrs Govindji Madhavji and Company, and Messrs. W. A. Graham and Company for supply of coal and of Messrs Hormasji Dhunjibhoy and Co. for loading, carting, stacking, &c.

NEW ROAD AT DADAR.
Consideration was given to a letter from Dr. B. B. Dadarkar and several others

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Harpinden, 2,201 tons, Captain A. J. Greenock, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's. steamer Cleopatra, 5,139 tons, Captain N. Chersich, will sail to-day for Trieste and with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Umta 3,491 tons, Captain R. Phillip, sailed yesterday for Galle in transit.

The A. I. S. N. Co's steamer Habsburg, Captain Seberich arrived here on Wednesday evening from Trieste &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Benbrook, 2,388 tons, Captain Dembie, will sail to-day for Hull and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, will sail to-day for Bushehr &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Ehrenfels, 2,780 tons Captain R. Wyhousen will sail to-day for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general and the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain W. H. Rothvell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via coast ports, with a general cargo and 30 cabin and 577 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Special Service steamer.
H M S Lawrence ...Comdr de Burgh.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 31.

Isle of France	3469	Cargill	M M & Co
Ismaela	3270	Kilner	M M & Co
Kelin	556	Wratt	repairing ...J Mackintosh & Co
Hidalgo	2760	Harboro	J Finlay & Co
Hyacinthus	2985	Wills	F F C & Co
Islam	504	King	M M & Co
Inda	360	McLarin	K M & Co
Imaus	1917	Born	P Gulf.....Arab S Co
Imperor	2124	Sumatt	M M & Co
Ismaili	2041	White	T Morrison & Co
Ixiola	1929	Johnson	M M & Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Shah S N Co
Juliette	2391	Lowellin	Aden ...3-2..... P & O Co
Washington	2659	Stege	Standard Oil Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Banos	3794	Potter		3-2	P & O Co
D&B Mutira	3985	Carey			M M & Co
D&B Eysbergen	2304	Burger	Rotterdam	6-2	T M & Co
F Benbrook	2380	Dembie			W A G & Co
F Matsonri	2121	Gore	Hull	5	P S N Co
G Monteri	1107	LeMiere		5a	P S N Co
M Khosrou	2410	Hannah		5a	P S N Co
N Swazi	3174	Abney			W A G & Co
O Danrobin	2319	Carr			T M & Co
P Ehrenfels	2780	Weyhanson			W A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia	4081	Mitchell		W & A G & Co
6 Konig	3176	Von Holdt		A S & Co
7 Cleopatra	2129	Chersich	Trieste	A L S N Co
10&11 Chupra	3951	Henderson		M M & Co
12&13 Egypt	4207	Summers	London	24-2 P & O Co
14 Dumra	762	Morrison		M M & Co
16 Woodbridge	2331	Notman	Hull	1-2 W & A G & Co

HWVD

Linga	951	Rothwell	M M & Co

P & O Dock.

Kamsler	1655	Coltzau	Durban 16-2 A Strandes & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels	Commanders	From
31	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi, Jan 29
	Habsburg	Seberich	Trieste, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
31	Umta	Phillips	Galle
	Harpenden	Cromack	Calcutta
	Shirley	Stone	Calcutta
	Asaye	Cockman	Shanghai
	Dido	Ruston	Hull, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Dumra, Morrison, for Bushehr.
" Ehrenfels, Waghouse, for Hamburg.
" Benbrook, Dembie, for Hull, &c.
" Cleopatra, Chersich, for Trieste, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Kamara, for P Gulf.
" Austria, for China.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Austria, from Trieste left Karachi on the 30th instant and is due here on the 1st proximo in the afternoon.

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—250 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co; 2,000 cwts oil cake, T Morrison and Co; 83 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 400 bales wool, D Koondanmal; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 11 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 40 bales wool; J Kanra; 1,007 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s.—1580 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s.—50 bales yarn. Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR HULL.

Mansuri s.—5,800 cwts cottonseed, M Vulubhdas; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 1,600 cwts cottonseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

Woodbridge s.—6,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Hidalgo s.—195 bales hemp, M Nathoobhoy and Co

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s.—4920 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 2015 cwts myrabollams, L Pragjee.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s.—130 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s.—65 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s.—50 cwts cashewnuts, E Jeewandas and Co; 55 bales cotton. N Rajaram and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Siwazi s.—600 cwts cashew nuts, E Jeewandas and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—110 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co; 660 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 1,500 cwts maize, Ralli Bros.

Eysbergen s—55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 385 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co; 275 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co; 1,995 cwts maize, and 1,995 cwts barley, G. Shimjee; 440 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 4,880 cwts maize; 514 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,687 cwts myrabollams, L. Pragjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Austria s—1,000 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Austria s—500 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 1,000 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Austria s—3,021 bales cotton, The M. B. Kaisha.
Banos s—450 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Austria s—500 bales cotton, The M. B. Kaisha.

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.
Of all chemists and stores in India—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

DANN & CO.,
GENTS' SMART TAILORS.
NEW GOODS NOW ON VIEW.
MEN'S SMART TWEED AND FLANNEL suits in a large variety of latest designs.
PRICES :—From Rs. 18 to 35.
GENTS' NAVY BLUE SERGE Suit fast Indigo Dye.
PRICES :—From Rs. 20 to 35.
DONEGAL TWEED SPORTING COATS.
PRICE ;—Rs. 19 complete.
MEN'S WHITE FLANNEL AND SERGE TROUSERS.
PRICES :—From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12.
DANN & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY,
Opposite Whiteaway's Buildings.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do, brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Cocria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

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Cheapest Dealers in
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PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market
for brass work and all kinds
of Metals.
Obtainable from
all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
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The Bombay Gazette.
Thursday, 1st February, 1912.

NATIONAL TELEPHONES.

At the early age of thirty when it had successfully outlived the inevitable mistakes of youth, and learned to tread the path of progress soberly and strenuously, the National Telephone Company passed away, bequeathing its system, its subscribers and all its accessories to the Postmaster-General, as it was bound by the terms of its lease of life to do. It remains to be seen whether the change will be of advantage to the nation and whether the telephone department, in the management of the State, will continue to develop and bear in due time comparison in briskness of communication and universality of use, with the Telephone service of the United States, or with that of Sweden in the small cost of messages to the public. The Postmaster-General became responsible at midnight on the 31st of December, 1911, for 1,500 telephone exchanges, dealing with 400,000 subscribers and he took over, in order to work them, the highly trained staff of the defunct Company—all employes of two years' standing, as well as those who had served a shorter term, provided their record was satisfactory. Sir Herbert Samuel has given a general promise that few changes will be made for the present and that any made would be gradual. The 16,000 miles of wires and posts, the cables, pipes, thousands of ducts and all the apparatus belong henceforth to the Post Office, though the amount to be paid for them has not yet been settled. In regard to these indispensable articles, the Company occupied a strong position, for a hiatus in telephonic communication was unthinkable and would not have added to the popularity of the important new departure for the Post Office, had it not agreed to utilise the plant of the Company, would have found it impossible to set up a duplicate set of all the paraphernalia required between the 31st of December and the 1st of January however expert its workmen might be.

The out-going owners do not by any means put the value of old iron on what they hand over. Six hundred men have been occupied with the inventory for the last nine months, the Company estimating their capital at nearly eleven and a half millions sterling and averring that they have expended on plant, land and buildings about sixteen millions. As a writer in the "Times" observes, "It is not likely that a buyer and a seller dealing with such figures will come to an agreement." It has been, however, decided that the price to be paid for the plant is what it would cost to construct it "in situ" at the actual time of taking over, subject to an allowance for depreciation. The tribunal to arbitrate is the Railway-Canal Commission, and the question of depreciation will exercise the ingenuity of its capable members, but no doubt a satisfactory solution will be arrived at. The telephone as worked by the Company has long ceased to be a "scientific toy" as it was when first introduced from America. Sir Herbert Samuel is lucky in finding that it is indispensable furniture of every business office for which rent is willingly paid, and an installation in a countless number of homes besides. He enters on the enjoyment of a ready-made business, worked up to the paying point, and it will be his own fault if the automatic expansion of the service does not bring an increase of profit as well as credit. The Postmaster-General has said that it is not his intention to make the use of the telephone more onerous to the public, nor does he mean to fill the gaps in the telegraphic revenue with any superfluity from the telephones. It all sounds hopeful as a beginning and we may look confidently to St. Martin's le Grand for a good object lesson for our Indian telephone work. The State has been farming out the system quite unprofitably all these years. The licence granted to the Telephone United Company, after prolonged litigation in which the Government of the day established its contention that the telephone messages sent over the telegraph wires were an infringement of its rights—held good for thirty-one years from the 1st of January 1880. By this agreement Government imposed a royalty on the Company of 10 per cent on its gross receipts, and the sum received yearly went on increasing until last year £350,000 was paid by the lessees to the State.

The Company has been through many vicissitudes, has had to fight its way through tribulation, among competitors who had to be pushed aside or bought up. It was for a time viewed with disfavour by Municipalities as a private company encroaching on the rights of the public, and by the Government as interfering with its telegraphic service. As a consequence the Post Office took possession of all the trunk lines, paying a million sterling for them, and thus limited the powers of the Company, which at once set itself to strengthen its threatened position. This it did by a series of amalgamations and by buying up other Companies that had entered the field. But a plea for extension of its licence met with a stern negative from Parliament. These trials notwithstanding the income of the National Company reached in 1901, when it was 21 years of age, the handsome sum of a million and a half, which it further improved in 1911 to three and a half millions, so that though it died on December 31st 1911, its end came while it enjoyed robust health and while it was thoroughly well equipped for a long and merry life, if it had not been extinguished by its lessor, the State. Its latest developments were run on the most modern scientific lines and with the best and newest inventions, while it commanded the services of some of the ablest and most energetic officers to be found in England. It will be an interesting problem to see if under State management, as resolute a band of organisers will be found to take as keen a personal interest in the success of the Telephone Department as under the old Company. Let the Post Office bring the system to the same degree of perfection that marks their Telegraph Department and there will be no need for carping criticism. It will then surely reap profit as well as glory in the discharge of its new responsibilities.

IN MEMORIAM : GENERAL GORDON.

The anniversary of the death of General Gordon this year has been very appropriately marked by the consecration of the Khartum Cathedral by Bishop Ingram, just as ten years ago it was marked by the opening of the Memorial College called after him in the capital of the Sudan. Everything at Khartum reminds the inhabitants of the gallant hero who defended the place against immense odds and bade defiance for so many months to the overwhelming forces of the Mahdi, but the Cathedral will be his best memorial and one which he would have preferred. Gordon was above everything a truly religious man though like many another soul he did not care for its outward forms. Religion inspired him throughout his life and the Bible was his constant study. To serve God and to do his duty were the great objects of his life which he gloriously fulfilled to the very end. A few days before his death he wrote in his last letter to his sister: "I am quite happy, thank God, and like Lawrence, I have tried to do my duty." It is true recently a high authority, Lord Cromer, passed very severe strictures on his notions of duty, and Lord Morley has called his religion eccentric. The former is decidedly of opinion that from the point of view of the political conduct of his last mission in which he sacrificed his life he cannot be considered to have tried to do his duty unless a very strained and mistaken view be taken of what his duty was. Gordon's death gave almost the death-blow to Mr. Gladstone's second ministry, and caused that famous statesman's great unpopularity; so naturally his faithful biographer bears no great good will to the hero whom he is rather puzzled to find idolised by his compatriots. So he offers his readers the halting and rather securing explanation. "Gordon seized the imagination of England and seized it on its higher side. His religion was eccentric, but it was religion; the Bible was the rock on which he founded himself, both old dispensation and new; he was known to hate forms, ceremonies and all 'the solemn plausibilities'; his speech was sharp, pithy, rapid and ironic. Above all he knew the ways of war and would not bear the sword for nought." He had indeed founded himself on what Gladstone himself, Lord Morley's hero, called 'the impregnable rock of Holy Scripture,' and to this fact he owed all his success, though Positivists and their like may call this religion eccentric. He has seized upon the imagination of not only England but all Christendom and even beyond, for he has shown to our matter-of-fact age that the age of chivalry is not entirely gone. Tennyson in the beautiful epitaph that he wrote for his scattered remains which now rest in Khartum, has well called him "Warrior of God, man's friend," and he has also given the true reason why he lives and shall live, in all hearts: 'for all men knew this earth hath borne no simpler, nobler man.' Simplicity was the keynote of his character, and though he had the fault of temper, he won hearts wherever he went by his simplicity and essential nobility of mind. It was this simplicity which prompted him to disregard forms and dogmas of religion whilst earnestly holding to its true spirit. It has been well said of him by a brother soldier that his 'whole being was dominated by a Christian faith at once so real and earnest that although his religious views were tinged with mysteries the object of his life was the entire surrender of himself to work out whatever, he believed to be the will of God. It may be at times he appeared to ordinary mortals as quixotic, as failing to measure the noble ends in view by the means at his disposal. His untimely but worthy end at Khartum may be said to have been due to this shortcoming; he undertook a task too vast for his means. Then the greater error was on the part of those who allowed him to launch on this enterprise in the Sudan. But all discussion of this is now fruitless, and critics like Lord Cromer who tried to revive the controversy have themselves, we hope, seen its futility. Men like Gordon are not to be judged by common standards of political expediency. He was in the impassioned words of the late General Butler a hero as unselfish as Philip Sidney, of courage dauntless as Wolfe, of honour stainless as Outram, of sympathy wide-reaching as Drummond, of honesty straightforward as Napier, of faith as steadfast as More. And of all these qualities which he undoubtedly combined the greatest was the last, that of faith. He was a true Christian Knight of the nineteenth century. England, and the Khartum Cathedral is now his most fitting memorial.

LONDON "PLAYED OUT."

Londoners must have been considerably astonished during mail week at the striking address, which was delivered by Professor Haverfield before the Classical Association. Professor Haverfield is a distinguished man, who holds the post of Professor of Ancient History at the University of Oxford, and therefore to the ordinary provincial might appear to be a person, whose opinions would be of weight. We do not suppose, however, that any Londoner would allow any such consideration to influence his view of the Professor's address, for Professor Haverfield not only had the audacity to declare that London as a capital is played out, but he added to his crime by suggesting that at some time in the future the seat of Government might be moved to the north. Now the average Londoner considers any suggestion that London has ever been or ever will be anything but "London," as rank heresy, and what is more, sheer lunacy. So he probably regards the learned professor as an amiable imbecile who may be safely ignored. But, no doubt, as the Professor gave an interesting address on London and the origins of its greatness, others may listen. To summarise his remarks very briefly, he said that the City owed its fall and second rise, and possibly would owe its future fall, to geographical conditions. London was of Roman commericial origin soon after the conquest. The earliest settlement he took to be a small unfortified trading town, occupying the eastern half of the site of the present City, Cannon-street marking the southern and the Bank of the western limits. Then it spread westward to Newgate and the Fleet, and became the largest and most important Roman city in the country, a centre of financial administration, the seat of an Imperial mint, the diocesan city of a Christian Bishop, and it bore the honourable title of "Augusta." In the fifth century the city was destroyed by the Saxons. In that troubled age, indeed, its splendid geographical position ceased for a while to matter. There was no continuity between Londinium and London. In the present day the geographical conditions of London were once more ceasing to count; London no longer represented the North of England. The opening of the Atlantic to trade and traffic, the opening of mineral resources in the north, had changed the incidence of geographical conditions, and he found himself wondering whether—not certainly in his time, but at some future day—the capital of England would be transferred, in a fashion they could imagine, from London to the North. In this manner, of course, the Professor directly hinted at Manchester, as the future metropolis of the British Empire. The inhabitants of "Cottonopolis" will doubtless plume themselves at this flattering prediction, but as for the rest of us, we may be content with the Professor's solatium—it will certainly not be in his time—and doubtless with equal certainty it will not be in ours.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY will leave Calcutta on the 8th February and visit Benares, Lucknow and Andkheri returning to Calcutta about 21st.

REUTER states that after the meeting at Belfast, Mr. Churchill will proceed the same evening to Scotland, to carry out various naval inspections.

THE total subscriptions to the Hindu University fund now exceed fifty-two lakhs of rupees.

NAWAB Kulsumunnesa Begum, mother of the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, Amir-ul-Omra, died on Tuesday night, at the age of 64 years. She had been ailing for some time.

IT is probable that, with the abolition of the office of Inspector-General of Agriculture, the administrative control of the Bacteriological Laboratory at Mukteswar will be entrusted to the head of the Pusa Institute, who will retain the rank of Inspector-General of Agriculture.

ALLAHABAD is experiencing unusually warm weather. On Tuesday, a maximum shade temperature of 85·7 degrees was recorded, which is 8·6 degrees above the normal.

THE officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will leave Calcutta on the 4th of February and will tour in the coal areas He will visit Dacca on the 6th, Giridih on the 7th, Hazaribagh on the 8th and 9th, Chaibassa on the 11th and 12th, Manhadpore on the 13th and 14th, Kalimati on the 16th, and will return to Calcutta on the 17th.

THE Commission appointed by the Portuguese Government to study the question of the legalisation of gambling will shortly present its Report to Parliament, stated the "Times" Lisbon correspondent on the 9th January. "Luxurious casinos and saloons are to be established in the chief towns of Portugal and Madeira The Municipalities of the respective towns will open tenders granting a gambling licence to the highest bidder. Part of the profits is to revert to the Municipality, which will devote the money to charity. Another part will revelt to the State. Foreign capitalists will be invited to tender. Parliament and the Press are generally favourable to the project."

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

BERLIN, JAN. 12.

THE GERMAN CENSUS.

The latest Quarterly Return of the Statistical Bureau of the German Empire give some interesting glances on the results of the Census of the population of December 1st, 1910. They are of great importance from a scientific, social and economic point of view.

In the first place the absolute figure showed again a greater increase over that of the previous Census. Germany gained within the last five years a population of more than 4 1-4 millions; in the period from 1890 to 1895 the increase amounted only to 2 17-20 millions. According to the Malthusian Law about the progressive growth of population the surplus ought to have been larger still. For in 1905 an increase of only 10,000 less persons had been recorded for the quinquennium. That the new Census gave at least an absolutely higher figure for the increase, is a better result than could be expected.

For it cannot be doubted that Germany now belongs to that circle of European nations whose number of births is on the decrease. The two last years (1909 and 1910) had only an average of 2 million children born, while ten years ago the number of births was 100,000 higher. The excess of the total population over that of five years ago is entirely caused by the reduced mortality of the population. The number of deaths in 1910 reached only one million, against 1,3 million in 1900, 1,24 millions in 1901, 1,15 millions in 1909. In percentage the reduction is even considerably higher, as the population had increased in the meantime. Out of every 1,000 people there died in 1900 exactly 23 persons in 1901, still 21,8 people, against 18,07 in 1909 and 17,1 in 1910.

Very remarkable is, that the lowering of the mortality rate affects the male population even more than the female one. Of every thousand men 2,73 died less in the average of 1905 to 1910, than five years previously, while women profited only by 2,32 of the deathrate. The consequence is that the excess of women over men is dwindling away. In 1890 there were 104 women for every 100 men in Germany; new there are only 102,6. If the same process holds on for another thirty years, there will be equality of the two sexes. The cause for this comparatively higher mortality of the female sex now, than twenty years ago, is found in the recent rush of women into bread-winning professions, in which naturally the dangers for health are greater than in domestic work.

There is also a geographical law in the birth- and death-rates. The farther East, the higher the birthrate, and correspondingly the excess of births over deaths. Thus we find in the administrative districts of Bromberg 20,27, in Posen 19,31, in Marienwerder 1,960 and in Oppeln 19,17 excess of births over deaths per thousand of population. Nevertheless the final gain is more considerable in the western parts of Germany, because such a large influx takes place from the rural districts of the East to the industrial centres of the West. This loss by migration is very considerable for some provinces, e. g., 10,68 per thousand for Western Prussia, 9,37 for Eastern Prussia, 8,85 for Posnia, 8,58 in Pommerania. The higher wages ruling in the West evidently attract the poorer population of the eastern provinces of Prussia. That nevertheless there is no decrease of population even in these districts, is accounted for by their high birth-rate and their rapidly decreasing death-rate.

If we compare the density of population with that of 40 years ago, the change is remarkable. The area of the German Empire is about 541,000 square Kilometres. With a total population of 65 millions in 1910 we arrive at 120 persons per square Kilometre: When the German Empire was founded in 1871, the population per square Kilometre was less than 76 souls. Within the last forty years the density of population within the German Empire rose by more than fifty per cent.

GERMAN COLONIES IN 1911.

In the Annual Report of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce we find some data about the economic condition of the colonial possessions of the German Empire in the year 1911. It is clear that in the six colonies Germany holds under her sway in Africa, the South Seas and China, systematic efforts are made for exploiting the natural resources and that there, as everywhere else, good seasons alternate with bad ones.

In Togo the Export of Palm oil and of the kernels of the palm trees has jumped up again, the high prices on the world's markets acting as a stimulus. Cautchouc is not so favoured as in former years, because there is more competition and less demand. The crops of Indian corn were poor; they barely covered the local consumption. Of new railways the extension of the Lome—Atakpame line to Agnobu has been opened for traffic. The pier broke down in May and is under repairs that will last well into the summer.

How profitable the construction of railways may be in the colonies, is well proved by the now completed Northern Railway in the Cameroons. All expectations regarding freight have been surpassed already. The palm tree forests along the line and beyond its destination are now worked by the manual labour of the negroes and with the help of very primitive utensils only. It is proposed to introduce machinery and thereby to multiply the exportation of oil and kernels Of other products tobacco, grown in the Manenguba mountains, yields the best results. The cacao plantations suffered in 1911 from excessive rain.

On the other hand, Southwestern Africa suffered from a drought, especially in the North. Consequently the crops of wheat and maize proved a failure. Nevertheless there are many new farms taken up by new settlers. The digging for diamonds is now principally carried on by some large companies. Probably the smaller prospectors will take up work again when the royalties will be gathered from the net produce, not from the whole finds as at present.

All German colonial railways those in Eastern Africa are of the highest importance. There have been two lines completed during the year. The Tanga-line with its present terminus opens up the fertile districts at the foot of the Kilimanjaro, where a great variety of tropical, subtropical and temperate zone plants are cultivated The other line leads from Daressalem on the coast to the old central market of Tabora; but the Diet has sanctioned its continuation towards Uji on the banks of the anganjika lake, so that this basin that stretches very far from North to South will soon get a convenient outlet for its products to the sea. In Eastern Africa the agricultural production of the negroes has greatly improved. They now utilise the wild growing gum trees, while the plantations are in the hands of Europeans. With the result of the cotton cultivation the Chamber is not yet satisfied. As Uganda exported 15,000 bales in the last year, there is no reason conceivable why German East Africa ought to be content with less

Very satisfactory is the commercial prosperity of the Kiauchow territory. The port of Tsingtow now stands among the 45 treaty ports on the sixth place of importance, it having arisen from the 18th place since 1904. The Chinese Maritime Customs Service collected one million and quarter of Haikuan Taels in this harbour. As new articles of exportation cotton, rape-seed and sesam deserve to be mentioned.

In the South Sea settlements the commercial development was also encouraging. Besides copra, the old article of exportation, cacao plays now an important part, Samoa has proved to be well suited for cacao plantations, for which the labourers are procured from China.

Altogether the German colonies are progressing favourably.

L. ASCH.

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

General Review.

The report on the Administration of the Bombay Presidency was issued yesterday. It says: Though the year 1910-1911 was free from active political disturbance the accidental explosion of a bomb at Pandharpur in August 1910 led to the discovery of a secret conspiracy somewhat similar to that revealed after the murder of Mr. Jackson in the previous year. A smaller ramification of the same conspiracy was also brought to light at Satara. Investigation was followed in each case by the arrest and punishment of persons found to be implicated in designs against Government. At the Moharrum festival in Bombay disturbances of a non-political character culminated in deplorable rioting, and it was found necessary to call in the aid of troops to restore order. The soldiers fired on the mob and twenty lives were lost. The public peace was otherwise undisturbed throughout the year. The death of His Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII evoked widespread expressions of sorrow from many classes in the Presidency.

The monsoon of 1910 was marked by unusual fluctuations. In quantity the rainfall was fully normal, and on the whole its distribution was favourable both for the kharif and rabi harvests. A prolonged break in the second and third weeks of July threatened damage to the growing crops all over the Presidency, but monsoon conditions were fortunately re-established about the 20th of that month before the harm done was irreparable. In the Konkan, however, the rice crop suffered from this interruption. Thereafter the rainfall was copious, September bringing abnormally heavy showers which proved of great benefit in Gujarat but caused some damage in the Eastern Deccan and Karnatak to the ripening kharif crops. In the end, however, the kharif harvest was satisfactory in most parts of the Presidency. October rains were again plentiful, and although there was practically no rain in the subsequent months the presence of abundant moisture in the ground caused the outlook for rabi crops to be one of unusual promise. Unfortunately Gujarat and the North Deccan were visited by a severe attack of frost in the beginning of February. The cotton crop suffered especially, and in spite of a large increase in cultivation the gross outturn of cotton fell by as much as 12 per cent. below that of the year 1909-1910. The frost, however, did the greatest damage in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Baroda, which include between them more than half the cotton-growing area of the Presidency, and allowing for the decreased output in these parts it appears probable that the yield in most British districts outside Gujarat was only slightly inferior to that of the previous year. There was no falling off in the keen demand for Indian cotton, and a substantial rise in price above even the abnormal figures of 1909-10 did much to compensate the cotton grower in the worst affected districts. Apart from cotton, good harvests were realized. While the area under food crops fell by 2·7 per cent. the outturn was actually 4 per cent. better than in the years 1909-1910, a proof of the very favourable nature of the season. In Sind the outturn of food-grains was disappointing but the yield of cotton was considerably better than in the previous year. Throughout the Presidency the prices of the staple grains again showed a tendency to fall in consequence of the bountiful harvests. They remained, however, considerably above the normal.

The quickening impulse which a favourable season gives in agricultural countries to every branch of trade and industry gained additional strength from the fact that this was the third in succession of a series of good monsoons. The effect of the close of the Sinhast period was also still noticeable in causing increased expenditure on marriages and festivals. Under these influences a marked expansion is recorded in nearly every branch of the public revenues. The receipts from income-tax improved by 8 per cent., and trade activity is further indicated by increased revenue from stamps and the larger earnings of Port Trusts. The diffusion of general prosperity appears as usual in a greater consumption of country liquor and opium. The most notable feature of the year, however, is the marked expansion in the foreign trade of Bombay, which increased by no less than 13 per cent. and reached the record figure of 190 crores of rupees. There was in particular a very large increase in the imports of gold bullion, and a substantial rise occurred in the exports of Indian produce and manufactures. The most unsatisfactory item in the year's trade is a falling off in the exports of manufactured goods, which are governed by shipments of Indian yarn. Owing to foreign competition and the high prices of cotton the position of the weaving industry was generally one of stagnation; and there was a marked decrease in the production of yarn from Indian mills.

There was a slight recrudescence of plague during the year, but the death roll on this account was still comparatively insignificant. Deaths from fever increased and nearly half the total mortality is attributed to this cause. An inquiry is being carried out with regard to malaria in Bombay city and a malarial census of the Presidency is also being prepared by the Sanitary Department. The birth and death rates of the Presidency were both higher than in the previous year. The rise in the birth rate is probably due to improved registration, and perhaps in part to the influence of the prices of food-grains, which were lower in 1909 than in the year preceding.

The financial results of the year reflect the generally satisfactory conditions of trade and industry.

The gross Imperial and Provincial revenues increased by 73 1-2 lakhs, Imperial receipts showing a rise of 1 1-2 crores in the customs revenue which however is partially counterbalanced by a decrease of more than one crore in opium duties. From the surplus thus realized the Imperial Government made a contribution of 50 lakhs towards the Bombay City Improvement Trust, thereby enabling the Trust to take in hand important projects which have long been recognized as essential to the proper development of the city. Grants were also made of 11 lakhs and 4 1-4 lakhs respectively for non-recurring expenditure on education and sanitation. Within the revenue year educational charges show an increase of 5 1-4 lakhs, of which more than one-half was devoted to primary instruction. Progress in technical education is witnessed by the inauguration of science institutes in Bombay and Gujarat, both of which are being built and supported by purely voluntary donations.

EIGHT accused out of the twelve arrested in connection with the rioting during the strike of coolies at the Champion Reef Mine last week have been sentenced by Mr. Bowring, Special Magistrate of Kolar Gold Field, to one year's rigorous imprisonment each. He found their common object had been to loot defenceless, petty shopkeepers.

IN the course of a review of the trades and industries of Ceylon, the American Consul in Colombo writes :—"American imports to Ceylon are constantly increasing. This is due solely to the fact that the local market had of late years been thoroughly exploited by American commercial travellers, whose visits are becoming more and more frequent, and as a consequence the requirements of the Ceylonese trade have been carefully studied by the American manufacturers. The trade in American cotton goods is making a healthy growth, and the sale of hardware, drugs, clocks, machinery, type writers, furniture, provisions, etc., is increasing. American motor cars are gaining a foot-hold in the island, and 1911 statistics should show that considerable business can be done also in this class of American manufactures."

THE STRIKE IN LISBON.

TRAMS ESCORTED BY CAVALRY.

Mob Cut down an Official with Axes.

EX-MINISTER BRANCO ARRESTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LISBON, JAN. 30.

Some business was transacted this afternoon, and a few trams were running escorted by cavalry. The drivers were twice attacked by the strikers, but used revolvers.

A strike has broken out at Coimbra. The troops are maintaining order.

LISBON, JAN. 31.

Martial law has been established, and the troops have been ordered to make a clean sweep through the streets, and make arrests *en masse*. Last evening 115 persons were arrested and sent on board the warships.

The declaration of martial law was decided upon by the Government as the result of a bomb being thrown at the cavalry of the Republican Guard in the streets of Lisbon. Reinforcements have been brought into the capital, while detachments have been sent to Aldeia, Gallega, Moita, Setubal and towns in the vicinity.

The administrator of Moita was cut to pieces by the mob with axes.

LATER.

The Cabinet is sitting. The Ministry of War has telegraphed to provincial Governors that the strike has broken down, the railwaymen refusing to join in. Lisbon is ringed with troops, who are arresting everyone within the prohibited area. Several hundred strikers surrendered to the soldiers, who surrounded trades union buildings, and will be taken on board warships.

The ex-foreign Minister Senhor Castello Branco, has been arrested and charged with endeavouring to overthrow the Republic. Among others arrested are some suspected of throwing bombs.

ESPIONAGE IN GERMANY.

Trial of Bertrand Stewart.

LEIPSIC, JAN. 31.

The trial begins to-day, on a charge of espionage, of the London solicitor and Yeomanry officer, Bertrand Stewart, who was arrested at Bremen on August 1st.

The trial has been delayed owing to the rush of espionage prosecutions. It will probably be secret, but the German papers are already publishing imaginary details of the alleged acts of what they call the gentleman spy, whom they represent as the head of a great conspiracy to sell naval secrets to Great Britain.

THE SUGAR COMMISSION.

German Opposition to Russian Concessions.

BRUSSELS, JAN. 31.

The Sugar Commission has reassembled. The German delegates opposed granting the concessions sought by Russia, but the majority of delegates were in favour, believing that it would result in a fall in prices.

As it now stands, a compromise convention provides that existing arrangements be prolonged for five years, and that Russia be allowed a certain increase in her quota whenever exceptional circumstances occur, as in 1911.

The Commission adjourned until Friday, to enable Russian and German delegates to communicate with their Governments.

TOLSTOI'S WIDOW.

Tsar Grants her a Pension.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 31.

The Tsar has granted a pension of ten thousand roubles yearly to Count Tolstoi's widow.

NASTIN LEPROSY CURE.

Poor Results in British Guiana.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

From a further report of the Nastin and benzoyle-chlorine treatment of leprosy in British Guiana, the former appears to have little or no influence, but the latter is extremely valuable as a nasal spray, or for painting ulcerating surfaces, and so quickly rendering the discharge free from bacillus. Subcutaneously, however, its utility is very doubtful.

SIAM TAKES UP AVIATION.

BANGKOK, JAN. 30.

Siam is sending three officers to France, to learn aviation. They will bring back three aeroplanes with them.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

The death is announced of Florence St. John, the actress.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, JAN. 31.

The P. and O. steamer "India" has shipped gold to the value of £100,300 for India.

ROYAL ARRIVAL AT GIBRALTAR.

The King's Engagements Cancelled.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GIBRALTAR, JAN. 30.

It was raining when Their Majesties arrived. They were enthusiastically cheered.

Owing to the death of the Duke of Fife, all the King's public engagements to-day have been cancelled.

GIBRALTAR, JAN. 31.

The King and Queen, on landing, were given an ovation by the crowd. The King, replying to an address by the Chamber of Commerce, Catholics and Hebrews, referring to his former associations with Gibraltar, said that the interests of his subjects in the small but famous colony were no less dear than those of the populous countries from which he was returning.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

By the King's wish, no alteration will be made in the arrangements for the reception at Portsmouth and in London, or as regards the service at St. Paul's.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

Emperor Accepts Republican Terms.

PEKING, JAN. 31.

Liang-Pi, at whom a bomb was thrown, has since died of his injuries.

The ex-Regent and Prince Ne-Hing had an audience of the Dowager Empress yesterday. It is understood that abdication has been decided upon in accordance with the conditions of the Republicans.

The Imperial personages and nobles will be allowed to retain their titles, and reside in Peking or elsewhere, as they please. The Imperial family will receive three million taels annually.

Many soldiers have been killed by bomb explosions in Imperial troop trains between Siao-Kan and Honan.

[Liang-pi was a Manchu ex-Commandant of the Imperial Guards, and a strong reactionary, and a few days ago a Chinaman in an officer's uniform, threw a bomb at him which fractured both his legs and killed his assailant.]

BRITISH VISITORS TO RUSSIA.

Memorable Occasion in Church History.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 30.

In connection with the British visit, five Russian bishops and many orthodox ecclesiastics, for the first time in history, attended communion at the English Church, this morning, the Bishops of Wakefield and Ossory, participating in the ceremony.

FREDERICK THE GREAT.

Celebration of his Bicentenary.

BERLIN, JAN. 30.

An Imperial decree, expressing gratitude for the many declarations of devotion on the occasion of the bicentenary of Frederick the Great, declares that the heartfelt participation of old and young throughout the country in the celebrations is a guarantee that despite many unpleasing symptoms of the present day, the spirit of Frederick the Great still lives in the people, and, should it be necessary to protect his heritage, the German races would rally united round their Prince, disregarding party differences, and guided solely by the thought "Everything for the Fatherland."

CHINESE MERCANTILE MARINE.

Japanese Lines Negotiate for Purchase.

TOKIO, JAN. 30.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha and China-Japanese Steamship Companies are negotiating for the purchase of the Imperial Chinese Merchant Marine Company, also Han-yang works and various mines in China.

DUTCH COUNCIL OF STATE.

Vice-President Appointed.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

Jonkheer Roell has been appointed Vice-President of the Dutch Council of State.

THE ULSTER MEETING.

Unionists Organise Rival Demonstration.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

It is stated that the Belfast Unionists have arranged to hold a meeting, simultaneously with Mr. Churchill's on the Agricultural Show ground on February 8th.

LATE DUKE OF FIFE.

References in Canadian House of Commons.

OTTAWA, JAN 31.

In the Dominion House of Commons, Mr. Borden, the Premier, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier made sympathetic references to the death of the Duke of Fife, Sir Wilfrid Laurier saying that the mourning of the beloved Royal Family was the mourning of the whole Empire.

TURKISH ATROCITIES IN MACEDONIA.

Outrage in Monastery and Church.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SALONIKA, JAN. 30.

A bomb exploded at Strumnitza, yesterday evening, killing an officer and five gendarmes, and wounding a commandant of gendarmerie and seven gendarmes.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

A Turkish band attacked a Bulgarian monastery in the Uskub district, and led nine of the inmates to the church, where they were decapitated. The band afterwards desecrated the church, and plundered the monastery.

LATER.

The affairs at Strumnitza, where the bomb exploded killing six and wounding eight, and that at Uskub, are characteristic of the present condition of Macedonia where the situation is becoming more serious. A remarkable feature is the reconciliation between the Greek and Bulgarian churches, which have hitherto been at feud, in the face of the Turkish repression.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

French Torpedo Flotilla to Check Contraband.

PARIS, JAN. 31.

A torpedo flotilla is leaving Bizerta for exercises off the coast of Tunis. It is hoped to check attempts to land contraband.

ARMY OFFICERS' PAY.

Subalterns to Receive an Increase.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The *Morning Post* states that the rumour, which has been current for some months past that an increase of four shillings daily in messing allowance would be made in the pay of all regular officers is untrue, but, the paper adds, it is reported on the best authority that subalterns' emoluments will shortly be increased in the form of a revision of allowances.

It is understood that the War Office has been urging upon the Treasury an increase in officers' pay for years, and the Treasury, which has hitherto been unsympathetic, is now willing to make a small concession.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF MILITARY BANDS.

A definite proposal has been brought forward, states the "Pall Mall Gazette", that the whole of the brass bands of the Army, save only the Household troops, shall be abolished, and that the sole music provided for the future shall be by the drums and fifes and the bugles, with, of course, the pipers for the Scottish regiments. That there will be a great outcry aroused, if this step is taken goes without saying, but there are many weighty reasons in its favour.

The saving to the public purse would be very considerable year by year. Every officer is called upon to sacrifice one day's pay a year to support his regimental band, while there are many other expenses incidental to it. The case of the Royal Artillery is an apt one in point. The public grant for the maintenance of a band for the corps is at the present time £900 a year, while the officers of the Royal Regiment are called upon to provide a further sum of nearly £3,000 a year to maintain their splendid string band, an institution, by the way, that is flagrantly in defiance of the King's regulations, which contain nothing to warrant its maintenance.

The matter is to be brought prominently under the notice of the House of Commons, when it re-assembles, and if it is clearly shown that there is any real weight of opinion in favour of the abolition of the brass bands of the Army—and everything points to this being forthcoming—then the step is likely to be taken at the earliest possible moment. One of the first results of this would be to release the whole of the military bandsmen for active service with the colours.

It is understood that the Secretary of State for War will be asked to lay papers on the Table of the House, showing the precise cost of the brass bands last year, and to give some definite indication of his intentions with regard to them in the future.

One of the chief questions asked is how far a drastic step of this character will affect recruiting? One grizzled old sergeant who has haunted Trafalgar-square and its neighbourhood for many years past, summed up the situation from his point of view by growling: "May as well shut up shop at once, if that is what they are going to do."

Upon the other hand, officers, especially of junior rank, hold that it is the best thing that could happen, since it will relieve them of a considerable expense; and the opinion is widely expressed that if the public wish the brass bands to be maintained, the whole of their cost must be borne out of the public funds, and that it is not fair to expect an officer to sacrifice a whole day's pay to maintain a band that he only hears, as a rule, at Church parade on Sunday, and playing outside the Mess in an evening.

MADRAS CORPORATION.

Report of Administration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 31.

In the review of the report of administration of the Corporarien of Madras, for the year 1910-11, the Government eulogise the services of both the President, Mr. P. L. Moore, and the Commissioners. In regard to the work of the former they consider that he is himself entitled to credit for the efficient manner in which he has discharged his duties as President Of the Commissioners, Government say that the interest taken by them in their duties is once more proved by the high standard of attendance at the meetings and the keenness of the debates. The discussion of the report itself contains valuable suggestions which the Government presume will receive due consideration from the Government of India.

FIRE AT RANGOON.

One Man Burnt to Death and Two Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 31.

A fire broke out last night at Messrs. Moola Dawood and Coy.'s mill at Kanoungto last night. One of the men, who were repairing an elevator in the building was fatally burnt, and two were badly injured and are not expected to live.

THE CALCUTTA TRADES' ASSOCIATION.

The Master's Speech.

CORONATION BOONS CRITICISED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 31.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Calcutta Trades Association to-night Mr. Emerson made an interesting speech in the course of which, referring to the transfer of the capital of the Indian Empire from Calcutta to Delhi and to the repeal of the partition of Bengal and the consequent carrying out of the new provinces and administrative divisions, he said :—

THE CHANGE OF CAPITAL.

"From all sides we have been told that the interests represented by this Association will probably be the most affected by these changes. Be this as it may, we cannot, I think, but question whether the method adopted and the manner of announcing these changes has been what we could rightly and naturally have expected. Having been brought up in a western atmosphere under constitutional Government where publicity and discussion of all important questions have an undisputed place and having seen these principles very largely applied to this country in recent times, we were surprised at the changes which came to us as nothing less than a shock. Surely on general principles the transfer of the capital was obviously a subject which should have been open to public discussion and on which it was almost impossible to have obtained too large a measure of public opinion. We are told that the Emperor of India can do nothing unconstitutional, and I confess that as the result of careful enquiries I cannot find that any statute of legislative measure has been infringed or disregarded in effecting the transfer. As an association of law-abiding citizens we accept it as the wish and decision of our Emperor, but I think that we have the right to express our very grave apprehension and fear of this particular mode of action becoming a precedent to be used on any other future occasion and to state at once and clearly that in our opinion the only reasonable course when such momentous changes are contemplated is to take the public as represented in the various recognised associations into full confidence.

THE REVOCATION OF PARTITION.

"Turning to the repeal of the partition I believe that this presents far greater difficulties than the removal of the capital. In this case the King's assent has been secured to the pronouncement which is admitted to be one of the most weighty decisions ever taken since the establishment of British rule in India. In the opinion of many who are entitled to consideration in such matters the policy which underlies the "Boons" has opened up more problems than its adoption can reasonably be expected to solve."

The speaker next remarked that hitherto they had largely left public concerns to the Government relying on its power and willingness to protect their interests, but unless they were to suffer themselves to be out-rooted and out-classed, the time had now come when they must take a larger and more active share in public life. "If European supremacy created by commerce and trade was to be maintained they were now forced to participate in the political activities around them and they must secure more seats on the Council. In view of the enormous expenditure called for by the creation of the new Delhi, the educational scheme and the increased necessity for guarding the North Eastern Frontier any large sums required for these objects should be borrowed in sterling at Home and not in the local market. To the plain man in the street it seems that the whole of India had been penalised to meet what the Despatch of August described as the "The peculiar political situation" which had arisen in the one province of Bengal. Things had been made to move too fast in India during the last six or eight years."

THE NEW CAPITAL.

Question of a Larger Telegraph Office.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 31.

The *Pioneer* hears from Delhi that the proposed extension of the existing Post and Telegraph offices in the city, with a view to having a big combined office are not likely to be carried out. It says that, in the planning of the new Delhi, provision must be made for a good telegraph office in a convenient position, so that the official traffic may be quickly dealt with, and, hence, the enlarging of the central office in Delhi itself must be considered in the light of the changed conditions about to be established. As the City office is very unhealthy, judging by the constant sickness among the working staff, it will not be a matter for regret if its activities are lessened and not increased.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 31.

The special committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has prepared a letter on the administrative changes at Delhi and this will be placed before a special meeting of the Chamber fixed for 2nd February.

LORD CARMICHAEL.

Protest against his Transfer to Bengal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 31.

The following cablegram has been sent by the Madras Mahajan Sabha to the Secretary of State for India :—

The Committee of the Madras Mahajana Sabha are extremely concerned at the announcement of Lord Carmichael's transfer to Benga.. Madras is sorry to lose the benefit of the administration of such a sympathetic Governor and prays for his retention for the usual term of office, and if the transfer is unavoidable respectfully urge the appointment to the Madras Governorship of an equally Liberal statesman, sympathising with Indian aspirations."

CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JAN. 31.

A sad case of hydrophobia is reported from Tarikere on the Birar-Shimoga line of the railway. On the 26th instant, Appavoo Pillay, the Assistant Stationmaster, suddenly showed signs of violent mental derangement and was believed to have gone mad. On the next day he developed a tendency to bark and snarl and this led to the discovery that he had been bitten by a pup some months ago. He died in the train while being taken to Bangalore for treatment.

HINDU UNIVERSITY SCHEME

Meeting at Benares.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, JAN. 31.

A largely attended meeting of Hindu citizens of Benares was held this afternoon in the Central Hindu College, Benares, to raise subscriptions in aid of the Hindu University. His Highness the Maharajah of Benares presided. Amongst the members of the deputation present were the Maharajah of Durbhanga, Rana Sheorajsingh of Khajurgaon, the Hon. Mr. Malviya, Mrs. Beasant, Babu Sangatsingh of Morzafferpur and Babu Iswar Saran of Allahabad. The C. H. C, School choir provided music. The meeting was a representative one including many pundits, leading raises and zemindars. A number of Indian ladies was also present.

The Maharajah Bahadur of Durbhanga proposed His Highness the Maharajah of Benares to the chair and said :—"His Highness the Maharajah of Benares' service to the cause of education and his devotion to our sacred religion are such as to command respect from us all. A Sanscrit scholar and lover of knowledge he has creditably maintained the high traditions of his house by giving every encouragement to the cause of education according to the requirements of the age. The Central Hindu College, Benares, which is to become the nucleus of our Hindu University owes its existence to a great extent to the very liberal support received from him."

Continuing the Maharaja of Durbhanga said :—"It is now a matter of supreme gratification to us that we have been enabled to secure the cordial support and sympathy of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Hon'ble the Member of Education and also of some of the Ruling Chiefs of India. I look forward with great hope to the success of our deputation to the Chiefs of Rajputana and I am sure that you will be delighted to hear that I have received a most encouraging letter of sympathy from His Excellency the Viceroy since I have been here in connection with my proposed tour to Rajputana. I consider it very auspicious that our Hindu University deputation which has now been formed to visit different parts of the Upper Provinces and should commence its work and make its start from this sacred city of Benares and I trust that generous response which I hope you will extend to our appeal, will find ready echo in other towns of these provinces that we have to visit."

The Rana of Khajorgaon seconded the motion.

The speech of His Highness the Maharaja of Benares was read by his son the Kumar Sahib. In his speech His Highness welcomed cordially the deputation to Benares, eulogised the Maharajah of Durbhanga for his disinterested labours in the cause of the Hindu University.

His Highness then promised a donation of one lakh of rupees to the University Fund and also promised to place facilities in acquiring land for the site of University Buildings in Benares.

Mrs. Besant in addressing the meeting said that the object of the movement was to make Hinduism mighty in its old seat where Hindu children would grow in their ancestral faith. All that was great in Western science, industry and art shall form part of University curriculum but, it had one aim above all that made it different from the rest, namely, to build up character and unfold the ancient spirituality of the Aryans. She paid glowing tributes to the Maharajah of Benares and the Maharajah of Durbhanga.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia spoke in Hindi. Referring to the proposal made in certain quarters regarding the change of the seat of the proposed Hindu University from Benares to Delhi he remarked that Benares was pre-eminently the ancient seat of learning and the sacred and historic associations of the city with the religion of the Hindus were not to be found in any other place in India, and it was this fact that rendered Benares the fittest place for the University. Delhi may be the capital of India, but it does not compare with Benares. A Hindu University shall be established in Benares and nowhere else.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Appreciative Meeting at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 31.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Poona held in the Kirloskar Theatre this evening presided over by Sardar Nowrojee Pudamjee at which some four hundred persons were present, the following resolution was proposed by Khan Bahadur N. D. Khandalawalla.

"The citizens of Poona, in public meeting assembled, desire to give expression to their profound sense of gratitude and gratification at Their Imperial Majesties' recent visit to India undertaken as it was through feelings of deep sympathy with, and great solicitude for the welfare of their Indian subjects. The visit has drawn closer ties of affection between England and India. It is, moreover felt that the kind and hope-inspiring utterances of His Imperial Majesty at Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta which have already borne very benificent results, will ever be cherished in the hearts of the people. This meeting therefore desires to convey to Their Imperial Majesties and to the English nation a dutiful assurance of their loyalty to the English Throne and their attachment to the nation under whose kind protection Providence has placed this country.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 31.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambung on January 30th that the convoy reached the Dihong exploration party on January 27th and moved north on the 28th. The Gam of Shimong states that there are ten Abor villagers in the north of Shimong and a large number of Tibetan river side villages further on. That river comes from the west and then turns to the south. It contains many rapids, but no falls. The Damroh party have reached that place and are halting there for a few days to allow survey operations. The weather is very wet and misty.

MINE EXPLOSION IN KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JAN. 31.

An airblast on a small scale has occurred at 2,750 level of Richard's Shaft, Nundidroog Mine, killing one cooly and injuring another. On Sunday, while a blaster cooly was charging a hole with gelatine on 29th level of the Carmichael Shaft, Champion Reef Mine, there was a premature explosion and the man was killed on the spot.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE CHOICE OF BOOKS.

Lady Clarke has a knack of making neat little speeches distinguished by a quick and sympathetic insight, and a delicate perception of whatever is good and beautiful in the world around her. She treated the Hindu Ladies' Club lately to one of her characteristic discourses, in which, referring to the club library, she impressed upon her audience the value of really good books, enforcing her advice with this happy quotation :—"Think what a book is. It is a portion of the Eternal Mind, caught in its process through the world, stamped in an instant, and preserved for Eternity." The reader, representing the ordinary multitude, scarcely knows the value of good books and great books. For him the world's classics might not have existed at all. He loves dearly the claptrap and the brummagem in literature, flashy or sensational things that catch the humour of the moment, and reflect the passing mood or whim of society. It is a common infirmity not confined to us, Indians, alone, to delight in fiction, and that chiefly of a trashy, sorry, kind, leaving the master-pieces comparatively unheaded. Every library will tell us that novels form by far the largest percentage of books issued by the members. We read just to beguile the passing hour, and think no more of the work we have skimmed through, and forgotten shortly after. I must not be understood to say we should always be making a painful and serious study of books that we should always prefer the literary food which is the hardest to digest that after the day's toil is done, we should lay ourselves out for a laborious evening, poring intently on the great thoughts of great minds. I do not say that we should be literary anchorites, or that we should limit ourselves to the company of masters. Nay, I am for books of all sorts. I own to a taste even for rollicking full-blooded works which have the merit of being genuine sincere, productions. A "human document," if it has any value, I should prefer to read entire and unexpurgated. There are great books and small books, books which weave themselves into our being, which purify and ennoble the soul, and books which amuse and instruct in a light, graceful manner. I should cultivate a catholic taste for all, provided they are not absolutely trivial or worthless. We have the authority of Bacon for not eschewing works of an inferior order of merit, though he lays down the law as to the degree of care and attention to be paid to books of varying merit. "Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested. That is some books are to be read only in parts ; others to be read, but not curiously, and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention."

SHEEP AND GOATS.

This category certainly does not include bad or trashy publications which are poured forth unceasingly by the printing presses, in consequence of an inexhaustible demand. These are exactly the prints which are devoured by the multitude with a avidity. Carlyle uttered a most solemn warning against such books in his rectorial address to the students of the Edinburgh University. "I conceive," he said, "that books are like men's souls divided into sheep and goats. Some few are going up, and carrying us up heavenward. Others, a frightful multitude, are going down, down, doing ever the more, and the wider, and the wilder mischief." He would rather wish a man to remain in absolute ignorance, reading nothing at all, than read anything that comes to hand. He would have vehemently combatted, I am sure, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's dictum that any education is better than no education. Carlyle seemed to have no admiration for a system of general education, which instructed maid servants in the "Ologies," and left them ignorant of the work appertaining to their proper sphere, and neglected, above all, to teach them "what is necessary to be known from the highest of us to the lowest—faithful obedience, modesty, humility and correct moral conduct."

GREAT LIBRARIES AND CHEAP BOOKS.

The thought comes to me at times, how earnest minds in the days before printing must have yearned and thirsted for a few good books, a rare dozen, or half a dozen, that might have served them for a life-time. In those days, a good book was a precious possession, forming part of the reader's being, and serving him as his daily food and nourishment Verily books had then a high value. Because they were so rare, they were so highly prized, and were, on the same account, so profitable and instructive to the student, who tarried and pondered at leisure over the pages. Now, at an outlay of ten or twenty pounds, we can buy most of the best books of the world. When competing firms of publishers offer the works, great masters for a shilling apiece, we set comparatively little store by them. The poorest of us may go to a free library and get himself a book to read for the asking. It is like the beautiful sunshine on the wonderful phenomena of nature, of which we feel no vivid sense, because we live in the midst of them and are their daily witnesses. We are "contented to let fair things pass by, unheeded, as the threshold brook." If, however, we have happily retained an adequate sense of the value of good books, we are embarrassed and oppressed by the richness and fulness of the treasure lying at our feet. We are distracted by the vast multitude of books in a great library. It is a depressing spectacle. Lord Rosebery, presiding at the inauguration of a Carnegie Free Library at Glasgow last summer, deprecated the formation of portentously huge emporiums of books. His remarks were not taken in some quarters in good part. But I, for one, perfectly sympathize with the feeling which inspired them. Just think of a stupendous store-house of books, in conjunction with the brief span of human life, and its immensity comes home to the mind sadly, and more sadly with advancing age. Lord Rosebery's objection was not directed simply against the mere multitude of books, but against the thousands of books, which have either served their day, or are of little intrinsic worth or are positively bad and corrupting. They must not encumber the shelves, serving only to distract the beholder, and render his task of winnowing ever so difficult. There is a danger of gook books being lost and swallowed up in these immense stores. I should feel more at home in a compact library of reasonable dimensions, filled with a choice selection of books. Here, I should spare myself the feeling of being lost, and dazed and benumbed by "the vast unknown" of a bewildering portent of a library.

A NOBLE INSTITUTION.

The annual report of the Young Women's Christian Association has an interest for me as affording suggestions for similar organizations for the benefit of Indians. Here is an ideal home provided for Christian women, bound together by love and good fellowship. Here they live a clean and healthy life, secure from the wiles and temptations that surround the young and the unwary having no friends or protectors in a great sea-port town like Bombay. Homeless women can live here at an extremely moderate cost. Their temporal welfare is carefully looked after, and their lives are sought to be purified and elevated by spiritual grace, and healthy recreations for mind and body. Classes are held and lectures delivered for instruction in useful occupations, and a happy family is brought together under one roof, representing teachers, nurses, typists, clerks, shop-assistants, telephone and telegraph operators, dress makers and milliners. The Association, with a total of 812 members, represents an aggregate of health and happiness, the value of which cannot be measured in money. How many souls it must have saved from misery and ruin ! How many girls, who would have been stranded, otherwise, have found a haven of refuge in this home ! Lady Clarke, who presided at the meeting, spoke of two girls who had just been saved through the agency of this Association. They were on their way to India to take up a situation, as they were led to believe by an advertising scoundrel, but they learnt by a mere chance the real purpose of their engagement, before they landed in Bombay. Thus, the value of this institution is not to be measured only by the positive good that it does, but more by the untold evil and misery which it prevents. Lady Clarke must have some such thought in her mind, when she quoted these words of Max Muller on the value of the human soul: "No single soul can be spared,—every one is important ; every one may be the cause of infinite good or infinite mischief for ever hereafter." And this Association of Christian women is doing infinite good and preventing infinite mischief. Blessed are those who help such an institution, and work in furtherance of its noble purpose. It is aided by Government, as well they might. It is the duty of the State to help any institution which has for its object the turning out of good men and women who, as useful members of society, promote the well-being of the Commonwealth, which is the primary aim of all Governments, as of all education. I wish we had similar organizations, adopted to the needs and circumstances of Indian communities.

AND ANOTHER.

I must observe, however, that we, Indians, are not altogether without such institutions. There is a home for orphans and widows in Ahmedabad, of which I have lately read a most satisfactory account in a vernacular newspaper. It was founded in commemoration of Mr. Mahipatram Rupram, a social reformer of the last generation, true hearted and valiant, who had crossed the seas on a visit to Europe,—a feat of much greater risk and daring thirty years ago, than it is at the present day. It is an asylum for the widow and the orphan, as well as for the blind and the helpless. It takes in the offspring of widows, who might, otherwise, have been done away with, and brings them up to honest occupations. It is not, like too many Indian charities, an alms-house, where the inmates may cultivate, at leisure, the habit of perfect indolence. Here, they are taught useful occupations, and the children are given education suited to their needs and condition. The moral and social well-being of the inmates is carefully looked after, in an endeavour to turn them out as honest and industrious members of society. Although the monthly expenditure comes up to Rs. 900, the institution seems to be adequately financed. A dramatic performance was held lately in aid of the institution, and it realized a handsome amount. When the Orphange was started, it was condemned by the multitude as offering an encouragement to vice. It has outlived the calumny and prejudice of the ignorant and the bigotted, and we find that a number of like institutions have since been founded in various parts of India.

DION.

PUNJAB KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

Meeting of Executive Committee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 31.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Punjab King Edward Memorial was held at Lahore on Tuesday in the chambers of Hon. Sir Arthur Reid, President. It was resolved that the Government should be approached with a request that the land purchased in Mozang from beef butchers, who have been ejected on account of the acquistion of the beef market, for memorial buildings should be paid for out of Provincial revenues and not out of the Government of India grant of 10 lakhs to the Memorial Fund As regards building sites the Committee has not been informed when the Veterinary College site is likely to be made available for the Memorial buildings. It is understood that nothing has yet been settled regarding the removal of the present Veterinary College buildings, but that matter is receiving the consideration of the Government.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Appointment of Vice-President

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 31.

The appointment of the Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson as Vice-President of the Imperial Legislative Council makes an important departure from the recently established practice. Lord Minto decided that the Home Member of Council should invariably be the Vice-President, but this rule has now been reversed, and Sir Guy's appointment is the result. It may be presumed that this coveted distinction will, in future, go to the Senior Member of the Council, which was the accepted practice before the Minto *regime*.

MOSLEM DEPUTATION TO THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JAN. 31.

His Excellency the Viceroy received the Mahomedan Deputation to day The deputation consisted of nineteen gentlemen. The proceedings are not to be made public at present.

ASHE MURDER TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 31.

In the Ashe murder case the Crown has reached the stage against the 11th accused and it is expected that to-morrow or the day after will witness the close of the proceedings.

MILL-HANDS' GRIEVANCES.

Regulations under New Factory Act.

The following representation has been forwarded to Government by the "Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha" or Mill-hands and Workmen's Association in regard to draft rules under the new Factory Act :—

With reference to Bombay Government Notification dated 19th September, on the subject of draft rules under the new Indian Factories Act xii of 1911 for the Bombay Presidency, we have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government the views of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha about the provisions relating to certificate of age and physical fitness of children and the wearing of tokens, which, in the humble opinion of the Sabha are likely to prove a hardship indirectly, in actual practice, in the case of child labour, though the proposed measure is well meant and is prompted by best motives in the interests and for the protection of children:

It is well known that in Bombay there is throughout the year more or less scarcity of labour and specially of child labour in the Ring Spinning Department as sidepiecers and doffers and employers are forced to adopt measures to prevent workmen leaving them, either to proceed to their villages or to take service in other factories or textile mills. The principal deterrents resorted to are fines and forfeiture of wages earned, if the operative leaves without giving the customary month's notice.

In no two factories are the departmental, working or routine rules the same and the majority of illiterate operatives tacitly accepting them are wholly ignorant of the conditions under which they enter service, an infringement of which must entail penalties, viz., fines and summary dismissal with forfeiture of wages earned.

The lot of the person issuing the customary notice to leave in order to save his arrear wages is not a smooth one in the factories or workshops when hands are short : he is looked upon with disfavour and keenly watched by chargemen, jobbers and mukadams with a view to catch him tripping or getting him into a scrape ; whilst the leaving notice to employers is running, the operative is expected to work without break every working day ; failure therein, invalidating the notice, whereupon a fresh notice becomes inevitable and during the time it is in force he is at the mercy of his employers.

This accounts for the fewness, as a rule, of these notices to leave compared with the large numbers who desert without intimation, preferring loss of wages to the worries and anxieties inseparable from the routine requirements of their employers. This explains how in India textile mills forfeit as a rule every month, hundreds of rupees from the poor mill-hands hard earned wages.

This being the case the proposed rules about—

(a) The issue of original certificate of age and fitness to child employee (which must be lodged with Mill Officials before a token bearing the surgeon's certificate No. is given for the child to wear).

(b) The issue of duplicate certificate in case of loss of original, and

(c) The levy of a charge of one rupee for a duplicate certificate,—

will prove a new and additional weapon in the hands of Mill Officials, as far as child labour is concerned. For a child to recover his original certificate by returning the token substitute will be no easy matter. The simple word of the manager will prevail in the end.

The leaving notice is at present required of adult hands as a rule ; under the operation of the proposed rules, children too will have to issue them to get back their original certificates from the manager along with the wages earned.

The draft rules require a child worker to produce his certificate of age and physical fitness before the Inspecting Surgeon in a mill or factory. The child cannot under the proposed rules have two or more certificates. If, therefore, the original certificate happens to be suppressed by his first employer, he has either to obtain a duplicate on payment of a rupee, which the child can ill-afford in addition to his forfeited wages, or undergo a second medical examination, as an entirely new seeker of employment by telling an untruth about his past.

If tokens or certificate substitutes, worn round necks be dispensed with, the original certificates cannot in practice be borne on the persons of children. Even grown-ups in this trade or profession cannot be expected to carefully preserve certificates or diplomas of higher value upon which depend their livelihood.

In these circumstances it appears to the Sabha that in order to obviate extreme hardship, no alteration beyond recording finger prints and fuller personal descriptions for identification, be made in the existing practice as to issue of Surgeons certificates to children employed in factories.

AVIATION IN INDIA.

Lieut. Harford's Flight at Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 31.

Lieutenant Harford, R. A., made a flight yesterday afternoon from the Artillery Camp, Kotri, in an aeroplane brought by him and Major Bedford. He flew from the Camp in the direction of Karachi for about two miles rising four or five hundred feet and circling back to the starting point. The machine was well under control Lieut. Harford intends to attempt journey from Kotri to Karachi soon.

HIRE TRANSPORT "ROHILLA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 31.

The hired transport "Rohilla" sailed for Southampton to-day. The following is the summary of the passenger list :—1st class, 4 officers, 33 ladies and 32 children ; 2nd class, 24 Warrant and non-commissioned officers, 18 ladies and 31 children : 3rd class, 1,247 troops, 53 women and 120 children.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 31.

A European named Mr. Watson, while attempting to board a train at Thanctchaung station, was knocked down and killed. He was formerly a planter in Ceylon and came to Burma some time ago. where he was earning a living by shooting wild animals.

LUCKNOW POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JAN. 31.

In the semi-finals in the Lucknow Polo Tournament the 8th Hussars beat the 13th Hussars by five goals to four after extra time was played.

In the second game the King's Own beat the 12th Cavalry by nine goals to six.

The well known Cambridge geologist, Mr. Forster Cooper, recently arrived in Jacobabad "en route" for Dehra-Bugti, some miles distant, where some interesting finds were made last year, among them being a rhinoceros skull. The Dehra-Bugti hills contain the geologic formation in which paleontologists of a certain school believe the fossilised remains of the missing link, the hypothetical common ancestor of man and the apes, may some day be found, so that a world wide interest attaches to the expedition. Mr. Foster Cooper and his party last year were very lightly equipped, but this year a large number of coolies are to be taken in order to carry out exploration thoroughly.

THE PREVENTION OF SMOKE.

The following report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, on the Bill for the abatement of nuisances arising from the smoke of furnaces in the Town and Island of Bombay, and to provide for the extension thereof to other areas in the Bombay Presidency, and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, are published for general information :—

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. V of 1911:—

(A bill for the abatement of nuisances arising from the smoke of furnaces in the Town and Island of Bombay, and to provide for the extension thereof to other areas in the Bombay Presidency.)

We, the members of the Select Committee, appointed to report on Bill No. V of 1911 (A Bill for the abatement of nuisances arising from the smoke of furnaces in the Town and Island of Bombay, and to provide for the extension thereof to other areas in the Bombay Presidency), after carefully considering the clauses of the Bill have the honour to report as follows:—

Clause 2, sub-clause (1).—We recommend, as a formal improvement of drafting, the insertion after the words "Bombay Presidency" of the words "other than the Town and Island of Bombay," and of the word "further" between the words "power" and "to" in the margin.

Clause 3, sub-clause (1).—Under the Bengal Act ocean-going steamers are exempted from the provisions of the Act for the period, to be fixed by rule, necessary for raising steam before proceeding to sea. A similar exemption was not included in this Bill as the Bengal Smoke Commission constituted under the Bengal Act recently reported in favour of the withdrawal of this exemption. We have, however considered the opinions recorded on this point by the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and we are of opinion that some period of exemption during the time required for getting up steam must be allowed to ocean-going steamers. We therefore, recommend that the proviso which appears in the Bengal Act be now inserted in this clause and that the necessary power to fix the period of exemption by rule be taken in clause 11 (2).

Clause 4, sub-clauses (3) and (4).—To make it clear that casual vacancies among the elected members are to be filled up by the elective bodies and not by Government we propose considerable changes of drafting. We also propose to omit the words "officials" and "non-officials" in sub-clause (3) as there seems no reason why Government should be prevented from nominating to the Commission, a person who is not a Government official, or why the elective bodies should be prevented from electing as their representative a person who is a Government official if they choose to do so.

Clause 8, sub-clause (2).—We recommend a slight amendment of drafting.

Clause 11.—We recommend the addition of the two sub-sections which find a place in the corresponding section 10 of the Bengal Act. These sub-sections provide that a period of three months shall be allowed for the consideration by the public of the draft of any rules which it is proposed to frame under clause 11, and that before any rules are published for general criticism the Commission must have reported on their expediency. We consider these provisions necessary in the special circumstances of this Bill, because most of the details of the restrictions imposed by this Act have to be relegated to rules, and it is right that those whose interests are likely to be affected by them should have ample opportunity of considering the rules before they are finally issued.

This report and the Bill as amended should be translated into Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Sindhi.

(Signed) W. T. Morison.
(„) Ibrahim Rahimtoola (subject to a minute).
(„) Manmohandas Ramji.
(„) Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.
(„) H. R. Greaves.

Bombay, 30th January, 1912.

Minute of dissent by the Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

I think it should be provided in section 4, that the Executive Health Officer for the Town and Island of Bombay, shall be a member of the Bombay Smoke-nuisances Commission either ex-officio or by nomination. The proviso to section 10 should, I think, be amended substituting the words "under the provisions of this Act" for the words "under sub-sections (2), (3) or (4) of section 7."

(SIGNED) IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HATS OF TO-DAY.

There has been for some little time past, a struggle for precedence between the small and the large hat. Some women are consistently faithful to the large hat, which since it grew to very wide dimensions, has been almost uniformly becoming owing to the delightful shade it throws upon the features. French designers tell us that the large hat looks its best when its trimmings are of the slightest and all attention is allowed to be directed to its line ; and further, that there is a tendency to put a more important trimming on the small hat. But in the smartest hat-shops, the models of small hats which are only shown, to the elect do not appear overloaded. The manipulated ostrich plume exquisitely shaded and enriched by the splicing of secondary feathers until it falls in a soft cascade over the crown has been much worn on the small afternoon hat, and, as it is universally becoming, it is likely to have a vogue, though, perhaps, with a different arrangement, for another season or two.

OUR MODELS.

One type of wide-brimmed hat is both youth-giving and distinguished in its line, and extremely becoming. The brim is of sage-green silk lined with black velvet, and the crown is of skunk. An embroidery bow of green and amber is placed in front ; this embroidery is repeated as an edging round the brim. Two other small hats are for morning wear. The first of them is of golden brown velour felt, and has a golden brown and green mount. It is smart "sporting" wear, as it is comfortable and lightson the head and does not require much fixing. The second small model is a delightful hat for morning shopping in town. It is of black velvet, turned up in pale blue suede, and trimmed with pale blue suede flowers. The combination of pale, blue and black is a very becoming one, and suits either blonde or brunette.

HAT MOUNTS.

The sales offer many opportunities to the woman who likes fixing up one or two hats to supplement those she buys from her favourite milliner. There are many opportunities of buying smart hat accessories just now, ospreys, feather mounts, shaded wings, silk and leather flowers, and embroideries; but in making such purchases it must be remembered that anything in any way damaged or broken is not worth having, even if one gets it for nothing. There are, however, always in the good houses, where stock is carefully looked after, many chances to buy wisely and buy cheaply.

Royal Cake,

Queen Cakes, Madeira Cake, Caraway Cake—a dozen pleasing and delicious varieties are possible with

"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder.

Try it for yourself and notice the lightness and digestibility. See recipes for above inside tins.

Use one part "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary flour.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, yesterday at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. James McDonald, Vice-President, occupied the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Vicoji M. Patel, Vakil, High Court, was duly elected a member of the Society.

The following papers were then read :—(1) "The Tiger in Malay Folklore, Proverbial Philosophy and Folk-Medicine", by Sarat Chandra Mitra, M.A., B.L.

The author treated his subject under four heads:—(1) The Tiger in Malay Folkbelief; (2) The Tiger in Malay Proverbial Philosophy, (3) The Tiger in Malay Folk-Medicine and (4) The Tiger in Malay Folk-tales.

As to the first he says that the Malays believe that tigers can turn themselves into men by swimming through a particular lake and then reassume their tigrine shapes by swimming through another and they have a regular form of government and a town the houses of which are made of human bones. The thatching of the houses is made of women's hair. The Report of the Cambridge University expedition, sent out in 1899 to explore the remoter States of the Malay Peninsula, confirms this belief. So terrible is the havoc caused by man-eating tigers in India, that they are looked upon as incarnations of death and destruction. The Malays entertain such a superstitious dread about the tigers that they speak about it in whispers and in euphimistic names, lest they would incur his wrath.

As to the tiger in Malay Proverbial Philosophy, the tiger plays an important part in the proverbial philosophy of the Malays. There is a tune which, if played upon a two-stringed instrument, would make the tiger drowsy. This reminds one of a slang English expression "the tune the old cow died of applied to any ill-played tune." For the English expression "out of the frying pan into the fire" they use "freed from the mouth of the alligator to fall into the tiger's jaws." When they want to say that two women agree with each other, they say "Two wives under one roof two tigers in one cage." "Though small, a tiger cub all the same." "Giving a calf to be brought up by a tiger" are their other proverbs.

As to the tiger in Malay folk-medicine, the Malays, as well as the Chinese use various parts of a tiger's body as patent medicines. Miss Bird observes that the tiger's blood and bones when boiled down to a jelly serve as a good tonic to the Malays. The hard parts in the centre of the eyes are valuable charms. The tiger's claw, if put on one's person prevents disease.

Coming to the fourth division of his subject, viz., the Tiger in Malay Folk-tales, the author says that in Malay Folk-tales, the tiger plays the part of one of the principal actors, In the majority of these tales, we find the tiger who is known for his strength, courage and ferocity, duped by the Malayan Mouse-deer, who on account of his great store of mother-wit is termed "the Vizier of the under-wood." In one of the seven stories collected by the Cambridge University Expedition in 1899, "The King of the tigers is sick". The mouse-deer advises him to devour the Tiger-Crown Prince, which he does and gets himself cured. But the mouse-deer becomes the Crown-Prince in turn.

"Why Thursday is called Jumi-rat in India" by Maulvi Abdul Wali, M. R. A.

The author, in this short paper, says that the Persians call Thursday as Panj-Shanbih or the fifth day of the week and the Mahommedans who imitate them, call it Jum-i-rat or Friday night.

In this paper he answers the question why, strangely enough, a day is called night and Thursday, Friday. According to the lunar system, the month is reckoned from the time when the new moon becomes visible. But as the moon becomes visible at night fall, the night is reckoned first and precedes the day which begins on the next morning. Hence the night is the beginning of the day according to the Mahommedan Calendar.

Similarly, if the new moon is visible on Thursday evening or night, it will be called the moon of Friday and not that of Thursday. Thus, what is apparently Thursday is the beginning of Friday with the Muslims. (Of Christmas eve and Easter eve).

A vote of thanks to the authors of the papers and to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

BANDRA PARSIS CONVALESCENT HOME.

The Report of the Convalescent Home at Bandra is very interesting, telling a story full of hope and promise. The Home supplies a want that was keenly felt for a long time. Change of place and air is essential to patients for rallying round. The poorer among the Parsis were unable to benefit themselves by a change before this institution came into existence, thanks to the happy inspiration of Mrs. Seerinbai Muncherji Cama, a lady who is devoting her time and money to it. The situation of the Home leaves little to desire. It has been in existence for eight years. It was started with the object of affording rest and change to the sick and the weary and developing their minds and bodies just enough to make them lead useful and industrious lives. Home industries are freely taught to the inmates, thus giving them healthy mental and physical occupation and making them earn their living after they have left the Home. It is noteworthy that five ladies who have been taught dispensary work and nursing make themselves useful as compounders and nurses. No fees are charged to the inmates. Those suffering from eye and ear diseases and toothache are given the benefit of expert surgeons and physicians who have been lending valuable service to the Home. It has proved a blessing to poor mothers who could not take care of their children owing to domestic worries and poverty. Generous donors enable the founder to make the Home a fairly efficient institution so far as it goes. Mrs. Cama deserves more encouragement from the Parsi community.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water at Prince's Dock sill is :—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
		h m	ft. in.		h m	ft. in.
S	Jan. 27	m 3 43	36 7	27	m 10 15	18 1
S	27	a 4 53	a 24 11		10 8	a 21 0
M	28	m 4 30	25 11	28	m 11 17	17 10
M	28	a 6 16	a 25 0		11 39	a 21 11
TU	29	m 5 39	25 5	29	m 0 35	a 17 4
TU	29	a 7 52	a 25 9			
W	30	m 7 3	25 1	30	m 1 44	22 0
W	30	a 9 14	a 26 11		1 48	a 16 1
TH	31	m 8 23	25 5	31	m 3 8	21 7
TH	31	a 10 7	a 28 4	Feb.	2 47	a 15 3
F	Feb. 1	m 9 38	26 1	1	m 4 10	20 9
F	1	a 10 53	a 27 7		3 43	a 14 11
	2	m 10 38	27 0	2	m 4 59	19 10
	2	a 11 35	a 30 5		4 37	a 14 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Jan. 27	(Saturday)	Sunrise 7h 15m	Sunset	6h 29m
„ 28	(Sunday)	„ 7h 14m	„	6h 29m
„ 29	(Monday)	„ 7h 14m	„	6h 30m
„ 30	(Tuesday)	„ 7h 14m	„	6h 30m
„ 31	(Wednesday)	„ 7h 14m	„	6h 31m
Feb. 1	(Thursday)	„ 7h 14m	„	6h 31m
„ 2	(Friday)	„ 7h 13m	„	6h 32m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter Jan. 27th, 2h. 21-4m. p.m.; Full Moon, Feb. 3rd, 5h. 28-1m. a. m.; Last Quarter, 10th. 6h. 20-8m. a.m. ; New Moon, 18th, 11h. 14-1m. a.m.

Information has been received from a well-informed source confirming the news that the Kaiser will go to Vienna in the spring to visit the Emperor Francis Joseph. Although the exact date of the visit is not as yet fixed, it is believed that it will take place in the month of May. The Emperor William intends to undertake a journey to Corfu before Easter, and on his return journey will spend a day in Schonbrunn. It is probable that the Empress will accompany him.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

No Reduction of Training Grant.

A MILITARY correspondent writes to the "Morning Post":—

It is understood that there is no intention to reduce the money allowed for the training of the Army in India, and that the changes for economy now proposed will affect only the administrative services and the general organisation. The amount of the grant for training during the coming season is not yet known, but the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir D'Moore Creagh, V.C., has announced to commanders of divisions that the training allowance for 1912 has been increased from three to four lacs in order that each division may be specially trained as a division in the field. It has not always been possible to ensure that each of the nine great war units of the Army in India should have this special or independent instruction as divisions, but concentrations are now to be the rule, so that in each season the full strength of these tactical units may have practice in peace time of their work in war.

Some reference has already been made in the "Morning Post" to the condition of the Indian Army, but the report for 1910-11 is printed in full in the Army Review for January, occupying, twenty-four pages. The report shows that the Army has progressed except, perhaps, in musketry, which is apparently still treated on the assumption that unaimed fire is sufficient. On this point General Creagh says that untrained rapid fire merely wastes ammunition, but trained rapid fire may be decisive. He adds :—

The most careful system of barrack square and range musketry is a failure if its lessons are thrown to the winds as soon as troops are engaged under conditions approaching those of war. Men will do in war what they are trained to do in peace. Reports indicate that at large concentrations, such as divisional manœuvres, much less attention is paid to the application of musketry principles than is the case at brigade and regimental training, and that such essential features of the fire fight as covering fire and mutual support are neglected. The inference is that the higher musketry training of the Army is superficial, and that there is a serious relaxation of fire discipline as soon as manœuvres in higher organisations take place. The principles are very clearly indicated in the Musketry Regulations and they must be so thoroughly understood by officers and men as to become a second nature to them, and be acted upon as it were by instinct.

In summarising his conclusions General Creagh makes a powerful appeal to the Army for thoroughness :—

Success in war depends more on moral than on physical qualities. The development of the necessary moral qualities—courage, energy, determination, endurance, perseverance, and unselfishness—must therefore claim the first attention of all commanding officers. Without these qualities, which mean discipline no combination will be possible. These are indispensable factors, and an army imbued with these qualities always has won—and always will win—provided it is directed with determination and intelligence. To ensure that our leaders are able to direct their commands efficiently in war, it is essential that they should have a clear conception of what modern war is, and battles are won. We must, however, be on our guard against taking the most recent experience of war as the only guide to follow. It is quite true that the introduction of improved arms has produced very considerable modifications in the method of fighting; but these modifications are not so much changes as the growth and development of principles that have been known for hundreds of years. These principles which have stood the test of time are embodied in the Field Service Regulations. They are neither very numerous nor in themselves very abstruse. Put briefly, in addition to the indispensable moral factors alluded to above, success most frequently depends on the development of mobility, combination, and fire, power and the difficulty consists in the application of principles. Herein lies one of the chief duties of divisional generals. Aided by their staff officers, they must interpret the regulations in the right spirit. Without a sound doctrine, the regulations will be of little use to the Army in fitting it for war, and our system of peace training will be on false lines. In this respect the following points demand the most careful attention of all divisional commanders :—

There must be a thorough agreement among all officers upon questions of tactical principles. Peace training must aim at developing mutual understanding and agreement among leaders of ranks. Foresight and initiative must be encouraged. Only the general situation and the task required should be prescribed. All details as to the method of execution must be left to the subordinate leaders, whose further advancement will depend on the results attained by them. In an Army, where every detail is prescribed to subordinate leaders, there can be no independent action on their part, but they will wait for orders, a state of things fatal to success in war. It should be recognised that in some circumstances the subordinate leader will obey his orders, not by following them to the letter, but by weighing the premises on which they are based, and then acting in harmony with the general design of his commander."

There can be no question as to the importance to the Army of training on these lines. Successful combination largely depends on the intelligence of subordinate leaders in grasping the commander's plans ; unless they are taught how to do this in peace, they will fail in war. Moltke himself says of the battles before Metz :—"the self-dependence of the subordinate commanders, so thoroughly inculcated by the peace manœuvres, in conjunction with the well-grounded training of the individual here asserted themselves with all their advantages." This must be the main objective of our peace training : well grounded training of the individual self-dependence of subordinate commanders. The more thoroughly the true spirit of the regulations permeates the whole Army, the higher will be the degree of combination attainable. His Excellency looks with confidence to divisional commanders not only to impart to their subordinates the necessary energy and driving power which is essential to success in war, but also to infuse into them sound ideas as to how the basic principles of war must be applied in order to attain success Lastly, the Commander-in-Chief desires that his thanks may be expressed to those officers of the Civil Service who so kindly assisted in the training of the Army last season by giving lectures on the civil administration of the country. His Excellency is anxious that the most friendly and sympathetic relations should exist between military officers and officers of the Civil Service, in internal India itself as well as on the frontier. The ultimate object of both services is practically the same—namely, the maintenance of law and order for the development of the country. To this end close and mutual co-operation is necessary between the two services. Regimental officers of Indian units should also be encouraged to take an interest in current questions of social reform which closely concern the welfare of their men. Many of these are highly commendable, as they have for their object the improvement of the social and educational conditions of the country. At the same time, some are susceptible of being twisted from their proper aims and of being used as a means of stirring up a spirit of anti-British disaffection. Provided, however that a spirit of cordial and intelligent co-operation animates the two services, there is little likelihood of this occurring to any dangerous extent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Hindu Restrictions to be Maintained.

Vancouver, Jan. 10.

The Federal Immigration Officer, who has been engaged in an investigation of the Hindu immigration question in its various aspects, reports that the conditions in this Province are distinctly adverse to the assimilation of all Asiatics. As the result of his inquiry it is probable that the present restrictions applying to immigrants from India and other Asiatic countries will be vigorously maintained. This policy is in harmony with the public opinion of this Province, the only dissentients being persons engaged in the fish packing and other industries who are more or less dependent on cheap Asiatic labour under present industrial conditions. It is hoped that a way will be found out of this difficulty, and that white labour may replace coloured wherever possible.

REFUSE "CHEAP" TYRES!!

They cannot possibly last and are the most expensive in the end. Tyres for the Tropics must be of extra good material and made to stand the climate.

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N. D. PATEL & Co., ...Princess Street, „
INDIAN CYCLE & MOTOR MART, ...Tardeo, „
PHIROZSHAW & SONS, ...Kalbadevi, „

AND ALL BAZAAR DEALERS.

BY THE WAY.

ABOUT JOHANNESBURG FOLK.

Some interesting particulars are given in the newly published "South African Almanac and Reference Book" concerning the population of Johannesburg. Of the whites, 63,761 are males and 48,096 females, the former outnumbering the latter by 25,665, and there are only 4,000 native females to 91,522 native males, a circumstance that is accounted for by the fact that most of the latter are working on the mines within the municipal area, upon which women are not allowed. The age statistics show that there are more men in Johannesburg between the ages of thirty and thirty-four than any other age, and that they outnumber the females between those ages by nearly half. The men in this class number 8,235, and the women 4,962.

HOW THE POPULATION IS MADE UP.

The comparative youth of the population is attested by the fact that out of 111,857 Europeans there are only 73, who are eighty years of age or over and whilst there is only one man over ninety-five years old, there are two women who are 105 or over. The table of the countries of birth of the whites shows the following result: South Africans are in the majority, with 27,134 males and 27,460 females (total 54,594); England comes next, with 17,305 males and 10,059 females (total 27,364.) Russians and Poles outnumber the Scottish by 621, the totals for the former being 7,907 and for the Scottish 7,286. There are 2,893 Irish, 3,207 Austrilians, 195 Canadians, 718 Americans, 3,163 Germans and Austrians, 907 Hollanders, 628 Scandinavians, and 379 French and Belgians.

"FINE MANSIONS AND BEAUTIFUL VILLAS."

Building in Johannesburg, we are told, has gone on ceaselessly, and an amazing number of fine mansions, beautiful villas, with well-kept gardens, and cottages have stretched out for many miles. No fewer than 2,948 plans were passed during the year ended June 30, covering 6,288 distinct items. The aggregate estimated cost was £1,066,701 for buildings, and £44,531 for drains, totalling £1,111,232, an amount which compares favourably with those attained for some years. Among the open spaces are Joubert Park, 17 acres, with enlargement for Art Gallery; Union Ground, 5 1-4 acres; Milner Park, 274 acres; and Saxonwald, 200 acres, the fine gift of Messrs. Werner, Beit, and Co. There has been established in it an extensive zoological garden and from the nurseries in this park the municipality is able to supply all it requires in the way of trees and plants for the embellishment of the streets and other parks under its control.

NEW STAR FOR THE AMERICAN FLAG.

The announcement that President Taft has finally approved the constitution of New Mexico means the admittance of the territory to full State honours, and the addition of another star to the Stars and Stripes. That will make forty-seven stars in all, as New Mexico is the thirty-fourth State admitted to the Union since the nucleus of the great American Commonwealth was formed by the confederation of the Colonists of the thirteen revolting Colonies who decided "to hang together rather than hang separately" on July 4, 1776. There now remain only three territories—Columbia, Alaska, and Arizona—and the Indian reservation which have yet to attain to full Statehood.

CLIFFORD'S INN.

This old Inn of Chancery, now the property of the Knights Bachelors, is to be turned into modern flats. One of the eight old Inns of Chancery (to which we should add the two Serjeants' Inns, one of which has just been pulled down to make room for the office of the Law, Union, and Rock Insurance Company in Chancerylane), it was, in the time of Edward the Second, the London house of Robert de Clifford, who paid for it one penny a year to the Exchequer. On Robert's death Isabell, his widow, gave it to the students of law, and it was attached to the Inner Temple as being the nearest Inn of Court.

OTHER INNS.

It is to be hoped that these old Inns will not all be swept away or mutilated. Already Symonds Inns, Lyon's Inn, Barnard's Inn, Thavies' Inn have been pulled down, and their name alone remains. Clement's Inn has been rebuilt in the form of very modern offices. One of the Serjeants' Inns has gone. It is pleasing to know that at any rate Clifford's Inn is in safe hands, for it now belongs to an Order that is even more ancient than the Inn. This Order is, indeed, the most ancient of all our Orders of Knighthood.

A "BEAR GARDEN" PARLIAMENT.

The New South Wales Parliament, according to the Australasian "Review of Reviews," has resembled a bear garden for some time. During one of the heated passages the Speaker ordered Mr. Perry out of the Chamber, and then ordered him back again, and when Mr. Perry properly declined to be dealt with outside the Chamber, had him arrested, brought back, and admonished. Mr. Perry, thereupon, issued a writ against the Speaker and the Sergeant-at-Arms for £1,000 for assault and wrongful imprisonment, and the Full Court of New South Wales—Judges Pring, Ferguson, and Gordon—has given judgment against the Speaker. "This," our contemporary adds, "seems in accord with common-sense."

VACUUM CLEANER IN AGRICULTURE.

A new and unexpected sphere of action has just been found for the vacuum cleaner. In some of the Western States of America, the crops of alfalfa, or lucerne, which form one of the most valuable agricultural products of that region, have suffered severely of late from the ravages of the "alfalfa beetle." Many expedients have been tried to get rid of this pest, and one of the most successful has been the use of the vacuum cleaner to gather the larvae from the fields. The English farmer is scarcely likely to follow this example, but perhaps some of our horticulturists and vine-growers may think it worth while to profit by the suggestion.

FAMOUS LONDON SPIRE.

St. Dunstan-in-the-East, the City church which was the scene of the Australian "recollection service" on Christmas Eve, possesses a singularly beautiful and picturesque steeple, which can be seen to the best advantage from the foot of St. Dunstan's-hill in Lower Thames-street. This is now the sole remnant of the edifice rebuilt by Wren after the Great Fire, and has been pronounced "the noblest monument of geometrical and constructive skill in existence." Although the spire presents a fragile appearance, it is so strongly and scientifically constructed that when Sir Christopher was told that the terrible hurricane of 1703 had damaged all the steeples in London, he confidently replied, "Not St. Dunstan's, I am quite sure." The design, like that of St. Bride's steeple, is attributed to Wren's daughter, Jane, who had inherited her father's artistic genius, but died "of a decline" in her twenty-sixth year.

PRESIDENT TAFT AND ARBITRATION.

President Taft contributes to the "Century Magazine," an eloquent appeal for the ratification of the pending arbitration treaties: When (he says) as great a soldier as General Sherman declared that "war is hell" men paused to wonder and to ponder. Little by little the truth of this simple statement has come home to men's minds and hearts. Fostered by Christian civilisation, the desire for universal peace has grown, and to-day the United States is confronted by an opportunity greatly to contribute to that cause. The President explains the provisions of the treaties and deals with some of the objections that have been urged against them.

PROGRESS NOT BY GIANT STRIDES.

President Taft goes on to point out that progress is not made by giant strides. It is achieved step by step, and agreements with this country and France such as those suggested "will go far to exhibit to the world that confidence which great, powerful, civilised nations place in the judicial settlement of international disputes": The day of the code duello is past. Men have learned that might does not make right. They have learned that men who believe that they have been insulted and wronged are not the best judges of the facts . . . But must human progress stop there? Can nations never learn? Are they always to appeal to the god of might? Must they ever, he further asks, assent to the proposition that the right in every controversy must always be on the side of the nation possessing the largest and best-disciplined army, the greatest and most efficient navy?

HYGIENIC HINTS.

Sore Throat—Its Cure and Prevention.

That "prevention is better than cure" is a truth which the medical profession is daily impressing upon the public. Although it has been partly learnt, much remains to be done before common diseases are exterminated, as Typhus Fever, Cholera, and other virulent plagues have been banished from European countries. In tropical climates, of course, the danger of infectious diseases is greatest, and it therefore behoves us to take every reasonable precaution for safeguarding against them.

Most infectious diseases are caught through Inhaling germs. If the germs did not exist, those diseases would be unknown. As, however, germs do exist, everyone should guard against their inroads, for they multiply so rapidly that a few become millions in a short time. That is why germ diseases produce their results so rapidly. If the germs are destroyed early in their attack, most—nay, all of the suffering they cause is prevented.

The first symptom of many infectious diseases—like Diphtheria, Measles, Scarlet Fever—takes the form of sore and ulcerated throat; hence the gravity of the epidemic of sore throat which is at present raging through many parts of India. Yet, if taken early, sore throats which would develop into some dangerous throat disease like Diphtheria, can easily be cured.

Doctors have long been convinced that gargles will not do this for they rarely reach the places where they are most required, "i.e.," the back of the throat and behind the tonsils. Besides, the act of gargling irritates the inflamed and diseased parts, which should be kept absolutely quiet to insure a rapid cure. What is needed, therefore, is something which kill the germs and yet keep the inflamed parts at rest.

Science has at last discovered such a preparation. It is the most powerful germ destroyer known, and acts rapidly and surely, yet so harmless that young children can take it without the least danger.

This preparation is called Wulfing's Formamint.

DIPHTHERIA GERMS DESTROYED.

How powerful are the effects of Formamint is proved by an experiment made by a professor in the laboratory of one of the world's greatest universities. He took some germs from the throat of a patient suffering from Diphtheria and mixed with them a little Formamint, dissolved in water. Within ten minutes *every germ was destroyed.*

Convincing as this experiment is, one naturally asks: "How does it work out in practice?" The answer is supplied by over seven thousand letters from physicians, testifying to the value of Wulfing's Formamint both as a cure for sore throat and as a preventive of infectious diseases.

Moreover, this medical testimony is corroborated by that of thousands of patients, including many of the most distinguished people in the world.

To give only two instances: Madame Adelina Patti, "The Queen of Song," writes:

"I have found Wulfing's Formamint tablets very beneficial for the throat."

The Princess Catherine Dulsep Singh states that "she has used Wulfing's Formamint tablets chiefly as a preventive against colds and Sore Throats, to which she is very subject, and has found them most effective. If they are taken when the first symptoms appear, the cure is immediate and complete. If they are not taken quite at the beginning, the tablets, at least, greatly lessen the severity of the attack."

A FREE HAND-BOOK.

Wulfing's Formamint tablets are sucked like sweets, and have a pleasant and refreshing flavour. They can be obtained of all chemists and bazaars, in bottles containing fifty tablets. But as there are many worthless imitations about, you should be careful to specify *Wulfing's* Formamint—the only genuine kind.

On receipt of a post-card, mentioning this paper, the manufacturers of Formamint will be pleased to send a free copy of a valuable hand-book, entitled "Hints on Sore Throat."

This interesting work, by a London physician tells you all about Sore Throat, Diphtheria and other infectious diseases. But only a limited number of copies are available for free distribution, and there is sure to be a quick demand for these. To make sure of securing a copy you should write at once to Messrs. A Wulfing and Co., (of London,) P. O. Box 226, Bombay.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATIONS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 31st January, 1912.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	30	7	p.m.	6	48
Teheran ...	31	13	a.m.	1	52
Suez	31	12	55 p.m.	1	42

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Telegrams for all places in interior of China, excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk. (25-10-11.)

Bhamo route to China is entirely closed to traffic at present (1-11-11).

Until further notice telegrams (code) for Turkey cannot be admitted (14-10-11).

Italian administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in cipher or code language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code, one at the Telegraph office at Rome and the other at the Tripoli Telegraph Office (20-10-11).

It is further notified that the maximum number of words which can be sent in code or cipher telegram is fixed at twenty-five (24-10-11).

Ramhormuz line interrupted to Ahwaz since 7 a.m. (31-10-11).

Bushire reports messages for Ahwaz and Mohammerah should not be marked "by post over interrupted section." There is no postal service over interrupted section and line is not likely to be restored till next April or May. Therefore all messages for those stations should be accepted "post Bushire." Mail for Mohammerah and Ahwaz leaves Bushire every Wednesday morning and post messages for those places should reach there not later than 6 p.m., Standard Time, on Tuesday (14-12-11).

Telegrams for following offices in first region of Egypt can only be accepted in plain language at sender's risk. They should be written in plain language English or Arabic only (1) Ras et Dabaa (2) Marsa Matrough (3) Sidi Barrani (4) Siwa (12-12-11).

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. In two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE TWO SERVICES.

WAR STAFF OFFICERS.

The constitution of the Naval War Staff has been effected by the simple process of giving departmental officers new-sounding titles, which confirms the statement in the First Lord's general explanation that "all, or nearly all, the elements of a War Staff at the Admiralty have been successively evolved in the practical working of every-day affairs, and have been developing since the organisation of the Foreign Intelligence Branch in 1883." For instance, Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Bethell, who goes to the East Indies Station, will be succeeded to all interest and purposes as Director of Naval Intelligence by Rear-Admiral Ernest Troubridge, with the new title of "Chief of the War Staff." Capt. Thomas Jackson, from Assistant Director of Naval Intelligence, is given the title of "Director of the Intelligence Division of the War Staff," and Capt. George Ballard joins the Staff as "Director of the Operations Division." The last-named appointment—or, at least, one on the War Staff—was foreshadowed early in December, when Capt. Ballard was appointed from the command of the "Britannia" to the Admiralty "for special service." Mention has already been made officially of the officer who will be Director of the Mobilisation Department of the "War Staff" and Capt. Alexander Duff, late Director of Naval Mobilisation, will fill this appointment.

COST OF ARMOURED SHIP SPEED.

With the prestige for armoured ship speed restored to the British fleet as the result of the battle-cruiser "Lion's" magnificent record of 31.7 knots, which exceeds by over two knots the best performance of the "German Moltke", it is opportune to point out that higher speed does not, as is commonly supposed, involve much more expense to produce. On the contrary, the advance from 18 to 21 knots was more expensive per unit of horse-power, based upon the cost of machinery, than the subsequent increases. The comparison is particularly interesting in regard to cruisers, as after a slight increase between the cost of producing 23 1-2 knots in the "Defence" and 25 knots, the designed speed of the three Invincibles, there is a reduction which falls to £9·71 for each unit of the "Lion." The "Lion's" engines are estimated to cost £470,233, compared with £297,019 for those of the Defence, a difference of only £173,214, in return for which they will develop two and a half times as much horse-power, and in proportion to the amount of work devolving upon them are quite 20 per cent. cheaper than those of the "Defence."

THE ORION AS FLAGSHIP.

Friday, January 12, witnessed the resumption of activity in the Home and Atlantic Fleets after the leave period, and concurrently therewith the "Orion" assumed the dignity of flagship. Thus far the "Orion" has been an unlucky ship since she was completed for service, and in the circumstances the superstitiously inclined consider it unfortunate that she should have inaugurated her duty as flagship on a Friday. What, however, is more germane to the subject is that the world's first 13·5in. gun ship is actually flying an admiral's flag, whereas no other naval Power has yet a vessel afloat armed with a corresponding weapon, and that if programme dates are adhered to, three more British battleships and one battle-cruiser, with 13.5in. gun batteries, will be in commission by the end of the financial year.

THE ETERNAL SEA RACE.

With the end of the German general elections in sight, there will soon be material on which a shrewd guess can be made as to the influence the result will have on the naval programme of that country—and therefore on our own—during the next few years. The "English your enemy" cry can be quite understood, as politics are run in the world nowadays, although language rather more untruthful and unscrupulous than was needed for their purpose has been indulged in during the latter part of the campaign against perfidious Albion. But even if this has achieved the result required by its authors, we shall have to reason with Jack sober in the future, after having listened to his drunken boastings for political objects during the last few weeks. And Jack sober will realise that extra ships mean extra taxes, which are already sufficiently burdensome to the Kaiser's subjects. The most extreme proposals put forward by political swash-bucklers of the Fatherland during the last few weeks, however, are such as can be easily countered by Great Britain, if we are driven into further expense in this mad sea race.

THE COST OF NAVAL REPAIRS.

There is one item of naval expenditure which often escapes notice, but which is steadily growing from year to year and forming a larger percentage of the total naval bill than has ever before been the case. The item referred to is the money required for repairs and the ordinary care and maintenance; in fact, the general upkeep of the war fleet. It is not only that the crews of most of the modern warships or large cruiser are about one-third larger than was the case a generation ago but the vessels themselves are so full of the most expensive mechanical apparatus and costly scientific instruments, which have to be periodically repaired or replaced by more up-to-date plant when our ships go to the dockyards for their thorough overhauls, that these overhauls cost enormously more than they used to. It is true that the old sailing line-of-battleship had a larger crew than our present battleships, but their repairs were much less costly because all their working apparatus was simple and comparatively inexpensive, even when renewals became necessary. The early Monitors did not require much more than half the number of men to man them as compared with their wooden-walled predecessors but the cost of upkeep of the latter was prodigiously more than the former. Unfortunately, the repairing bill is likely rather to increase than to diminish, for while our fleets continue to grow in numbers, so also are the ships of which these fleets and flotillas are composed equipped with more expensive machinery and auxiliary working apparatus.

SERVICE AVIATION UNDER WAY.

It was announced recently that a new military aeroplane had been launched from the Army Aircraft Factory at Aldershot, which is capable of making comparatively noiseless flights, can be started by the pilot unaided, and attains a speed of sixty miles an hour. This is, indeed, reassuring news, and one hopes, that it marks the new era in aviation matters for Empire defence purposes. The journals have not been slow to advocate strongly the use of aeroplanes for warlike operations, and the rapidity with which the science has forced itself forward, with only the tiniest spark of Government interest to support it, has been remarkable. With the new hydro-aeroplane to gather in the interest which is displayed in aerial tactics by naval officers, and the newest silent scout of the Army, there is, indeed, a wide field for discussion as to how our fighting Admirals and Generals in future must shape their battle tactics. The governing body of the Royal United Service Institution have a clear duty to perform in promoting discussions on aeronautics, and the Government should extend to them every support. Further than this, there should be removed at once any attendant expenses which officers and men have to incur to obtain pilot certificates, to which end reliable schools such as the British and Colonial Aeroplane Company at Bristol, and others, should be liberally subsidised in order to bring into being a strong personnel to man and reserve our aerial fleet.

OUR SOUTH AFRICAN POLICY.

The text of the South African Defence Bill confirms many views on the administrative qualities contained in the enactments of the document. Looking at its operations from a purely Imperial point of view, there is little in it that will lead to consolidation of Empire, beyond the maintenance of internal order in our newest self-governing dominions. Perhaps this policy is, however, for the present, the wisest that could have been adopted, for the internal affairs of South Africa will require for several years to come, all the energies of the loyalists to bring them into a state of normal reciprocation with the Mother Country. Whilst the bonds of self-perservation hold the otherwise divided white community together in a common effort to maintain law and order amongst the ever increasing majorities of the black races in South Africa, perhaps opportunity will be taken advantage of by statesmen in the Mother Country to inaugurate a policy of immigration that will not only reduce the disabilities of having the white race outnumbered to the extent of about six to one, but will also counteract the pernicious policy of the Hertzog clique who have set themselves against what they call the influx of "imported men," meaning of course Englishmen.

HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

771-11—Mulla and [illegible] Bomanji Rustomji and Co. vs J. F. Karaka and another Payne and Co.
1173-10—Jam R. and D. [illegible] Mulji Haridas vs Motabhoy Mulla Essa[illegible] Ghoy Payne and Co.
1101-10—P. S. Batliwala, Jairam Doongersey. vs Diwabai widow. [illegible] Jayabjee D. and Co.
345-10—Jam R. and D. Sakar[illegible] bai widow vs. Sakharchand Kessowji and ot[illegible]hers, Kanji and S., Mulji and K. and K. J. [illegible] Dubash.
681-09—Payne and Co. Nawab [illegible] Sehram Jung vs Haji Sultanali Shashtry, M[illegible]h J and M.
631-10—Mirza M and M. Mahomed [illegible] Ibrahim bin Kamradin, Mukri vs. Shak[illegible] abudin bin Haji Sharfuddin Ghattay, Capt[illegible] in and V.
231-08—Edg G. W. and Co. Sobhagchand [illegible] Vassanji vs. Dada Aboo and another, Cap. a[illegible]nd V.
371-06—Malvi H. M. and R. Messrs. Shi[illegible]partab Shrinivas vs Virupakshappa and an[illegible]other Dik D and S.
316-09—Daph F and D. The Jain Mfg. Co. a[illegible]nd another vs Messrs. Greaves Cotton an[illegible] Co., Smetham B. and Co.
943-10—Edg. G W. and Co. Ravatmal Narandas vs Sobhagmal Dhudha Kanjee and S.
100-10—Little and Co, Chunilal Harilal and Co. vs J. T. Karaka and another, Payne and Co.
242-11—Tyabji D. and Co. Abdul Tyabshaik Abdul Hoosein vs Sardarmall Jeetmull Malvi H M. and R.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

722-11—Wadia G. and Co. Readymoney and Co. vs. Mansur Kasher Jehangir M. and S.
1022-10—Mulla and M. Shivji Pracharia vs Balkrishna Harischandra and others, Ard. H. D. and Co.
714-11—Mehta and D, Umer Moloo vs. Rasulbai S. A. Tyabji.
740-11—Hiralal and Co. Messrs. Talukchand Mansukhlal vs. Jasbhai Makandas and Co.—In Person.
123-11—Madh K and C. Vallabhdas Kessowji vs Hansraj Kanji—Little and Co.
451-11—Malvi H M and R Ranchodbhai Kanjibhai vs Chotalal Atmaram Kaji—Motichand and D.
778-06—Mirza M and M—Anandrao Krishnarao and M vs Kakhmabai widow and others Tyabji D and Co.
569-10—Jehangir and S Essaji Moosaji vs Isaji Tajbhai and others—Ard H D and Co.
1026-10—S A Tyabji—Narbadabai vs Ahmed Suleman—Payne and Co.
614-11—Sme B and C Louise Phillip vs Messrs. Stanley Humphrey and Co. Crawford B and Co.
120-10—Little and Co—A K Noorbhoy vs Yam Tarkey and Co.—Shroff D and D.
622-10—Hiralal and Co. S. Jumnadas Vijbukhundas vs. Sadashiv—Narayen Assare—Mirza M. and M.
1077-10—Jehangir M. and S. Morlidhur Luchmi-Narayen vs. Shobhagmal Kalianmal—Kanga and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

For Dismissal.

807-11—K. J. Dubash, Hawoobai widow and another vs. Balaji Pandurang Navalkar Jeh M and S.

For Decree Absolute.

191-11—Sham M. and H. R. J. Vakil vs Vincent Andrew Sabastian Perreira and others.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal
Long Causes.

593-11—Hiralal and Co. D. K. Thakur vs Anandrao Bhai alias Bhasker, Patel Bicknell M. and R.
624-11—Hiralal and Co. Brijlal Bhagwandin Trivedi vs Sabaji Savalaram Mehta and others Edgelow G W and Co.
706-11—M. B. Chothia, Shamsundar Hardesdas and another vs Ramjidas Ramshaimal Mirze M. and M.
667-11 Metha and D. Yabal Latiff Hassum Muja vs. Haji Ahmed Haji Hasam Dada and another S B Mehta.
157-11—Unwalla and P. Himatmal Hanji and Co. vs Nagindas Ranchordas SEroff, Jehangir and S
557-11—Edg G. W. and Co. J. D. Dholandas and Co. vs Dwarkadas Tribhowandas Mat J. and M.
506-08—Hiralal and Co. Hakim Mushee Karim Asari vs Vasanji Tricumji—Mat J and M.
296-02—Payne and Co. Purshotum Vallabhdas vs Manockbai widow and others, Little & Co.
481-09—Juddas and S. Ravjee Hari Atharley vs. Sambhajirao Baburao Asgre—Edg G. W. and Co.
889-07—Jam R. and D. Jugganathdas Deviprasad vs Tullockchand Kissonlal and others.
361-11—Mulla and M.—Shamkorebai widow vs Narbadabai and others. Daph F. and Co. and Tybji D. and Co.
988-09—Tyabji D. and Co. Bhagwantrao Parashram and another vs Krishnarao Balkrishna and another Cap and V.
991-09—Tyabji D. and Co.—Girjabai widow vs Krishnarao Balkrishna and another—Cap and V.
728-01—Tyabji D, Co.—Waghji Becher and another vs Jaffer Somji Parpia—Cap and V.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

For Consent Decree.

275-00—Mat J. and M. Moosa Haji Joonus vs. Goolam Mahomed Haji Ismail, C. B. and Co. and Payne and Co.
466-08—Mat J. and M. Noorbai vs. Saleymahomed Haji Ahmed and others Payne and Co.
671-08—Mat J. and M. Bawabai vs Saleymahomed Haji Ahmed and others Payne and Co.
708-08—Mat J. and M. Moosa Haji Jonus vs Salaymahomed Haji Ahmed and others Payne and Co.

For Decree Absolute.

592-10—Ard. H. D. and Co. Maganlal Bhagwandas vs Moreshwar Nanabhai Jeh G. and B. and Kanga and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

189-11—Jeh M. and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Fatmabai and others Mirza M. and M. Part heard.
866-11—Ard H D and Co—Premchand Gellaji and Co vs Vasanji Damji—Cap and V.
1160-11—Bick M. and R. N. J. Gamadia vs. R. Valley Mahomed, Payne and Co.
959-09—Bick M. and R. N. G. Gamadia vs. Thakurdas and Co., Payne and Co.
328-07—Jam R and D. Ali Mahomed Abdul Hoosein vs Sakinaboo and others, Jeh G. and B. Moti and D.
533-11—Manekbai and T. Hajrabai widow vs. Abdul Rehman Sheikh Mahomed, Chitnis and M.
295-10—Captain and V. Dolatram Vithaldas vs Ramlal Chotani, S. B. Mehta.
606-10—Wadia G. and Co. Owen and Okell vs. Chunilal Damodar, S. B. Mehta.
149-11—Wadia G. and Co. C. F. Parelwala vs Cooverbai Mulji and K.
758-11—Wadia G. and Co. Madangopal Chandratum vs Abdul Saker Esmail Jehangir & S.
798-11—Th. A. Gandhi. Damania Bros and Co. vs Sitaram Naidu Mirza and M. and M.
671-11—Mirza M. and M. Joshi Keshauram Pragji vs Halimabai widow, Payne and Co.
850-09—Payne and Co. Gulabchand Manalal and Co. vs Jewanchand Lalubhai and Co. Tyabji D and Co.
70-09—Payne and Co—Bai Kesar vs Purmanand Ichalal and Sisters—Edg G W and Co.
112-04—M [illegible] Chothia—F J [illegible]ga vs R T Mody Khund L and M.
69-11—Sham M and H Bai Naval vs T H Desai —Th A Ghandi.
1072-10—Payne and Co—Gangabai widow vs V T Ramji Edg G N and Co.
216-07—Little and Co. Premcooverbai Alias Tamoobia widow versus Purshotum Visharam Movi—Regh B and N
794-08 Ragh B and N—Purshotum Visharam Mowjee vs Premcooverbai Alias Tamoobai widow Little and Co
678-09 Nanji H and Co. Ibrahim Abdulally Moolhalla vs Chothagmal and Co. Mat and N and Madn K and C.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL C & B CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

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In Special Tins with Extra Lid.

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, . . . SALAD OIL. . . . .

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STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES.

Smelling Salts Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 13 Cash Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11-12.

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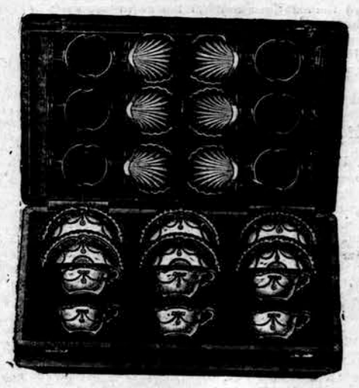
Stamp Damper Rs. 6.

Puff Jar Engraved glass 2½in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3¼ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in oil Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.



Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 183.

Engraved Glass Silver mounted Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.

Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

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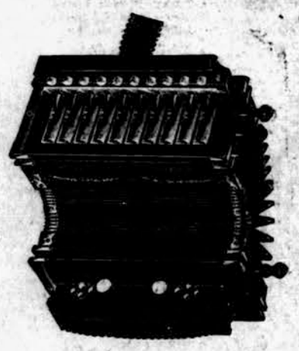

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